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Michigan History Magazine

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MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

A STATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

ORGANIZED MAY 28, 1913

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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

VOL. IV, No. 4

OCTOBER, 1920

WHOLE NO. 14

HISTORICAL NEWS, NOTES AND COMMENT

GENERAL

VIRGINIA has appropriated the sum of \$40,000 for a fireproof building to house the State's priceless papers and records.

School children of McLean County, North Dakota, will finance the purchase of the site of Fort Mandan where Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark spent the historic winter of 1804-5 with their expedition to the Pacific Coast. Each school will stage a dramatization of the story as furnished by the County Superintendent of Schools, the receipts to be used to cover the purchase, and the children will then give the site to the State for a State Park.

"Patriotism is love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country, either in defending it from invasion, or protecting its rights, and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity; it is characteristic of a good citizen, the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of the citizen."—Noah Webster.

The Dramatic Story of Old Glory will be enjoyed by American youths as a most readable account of patriotism in action. This is about the only extended work on the evolution of the flag available for children (Boni and Liveright, N. Y.).

The United States Marine Corps in the World War has been officially published by the United States Government. The author is Major N. McClellan who was in charge of the Marine Corps Department of the Historical Division of the Army. A complete history is understood to be in preparation,

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association held its 13th annual meeting April 29 to May 1 at Greencastle, Indiana. The address of President Milo M. Quaife of the Wisconsin Historical Society on "Jonathan Carver and the Carver Grant" is published in full in the June number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*. The next meeting will be held in Madison, Wis.

The prominent part played by Michigan in the War of 1812 adds interest for Michigan readers to C. B. Coleman's article "The Ohio Valley in the Preliminaries of the War of 1812" published in the June number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*. It is there argued cogently that the real cause of the war was the aim of the Ohio Valley aided by certain elements of the South at "nothing other than the conquest of Canada."

The *Illinois Catholic Historical Review* for April has an article by Rev. Gilbert J. Garraghan, S. J. on "Marquette University in the Making."

The *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June contains an interesting note on the history of the old blockhouses on Mackinac Island built in 1780-82 by the British under Captain Patrick Sinclair. An extended account of Sinclair's work is given by William L. Jenks in volume 39 of the *Michigan Historical Collections*.

A copy of an unrecognized Latin letter of Father Marquette's is given in the July number of the *American Historical Review*, where the evidence of its identity and genuineness is discussed by Prof. Clarence W. Alvord of the University of Illinois.

"The Heart of a Sea-Woman" is the title of a story of Lake Michigan traffic in winter told in the August number of *Romance* by Kingsbury Scott, editor of the Grand Haven *Tribune*. The story is of special interest to Michigan readers because of its local color. The town of Ottawa in the story is evidently Grand Haven. The story is suggested by actual conditions which often exist in winter at this port. Mr. Scott's stories of adventures on the Lakes have appeared in a number of magazines.

In the *Louisiana Historical Quarterly* for October 1919 Milledge L. Bonham, Jr. writes on "The Flags of Louisiana," showing that Louisiana has had more different flags—nine—than any other commonwealth in the Union. He calls attention to each of them and suggests its influence in the making of the Louisiana of today.

The volume of *Proceedings of the Vermont His-*

torical Society for the years 1917-1918 just received contains numerous illustrations of the beautiful rooms occupied by the Society at the State Capitol. The Society has recently passed its eighty-first birthday.

The Kentucky State Historical Society has been provided with ample new quarters in the Old State Capitol at Frankfort, Ky., "a stately old building, always a thing of beauty because of its classic architecture." This building which is nearly 100 years old is described in detail in an article entitled "New Home of the Historical Society" in the September issue of the Society's quarterly journal, *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*.

"They who on glorious ancestors enlarge
Produce their debt instead of their discharge."

Special Municipal Charters in Iowa, 1836-1858, by George F. Robeson, is the leading article in the April number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. It covers over a hundred pages and concludes with an excellent summary for the period.

The volume of *Proceedings* of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina for 1918-19 is given over to a number of addresses which were to have been given in 1918 at Raleigh, N. C. in commemoration of the tercentenary of Sir Walter Raleigh. Excellent discussions of Anglo-American relations.

April 11-19 there was commemorated at Honolulu, Hawaii, the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Hawaiian missions. A complete program and

text of the historical pageant and of the Mission Play were received by the Michigan Historical Commission. They show that this significant event was most worthily observed.

A series of articles on the "History of Woman Suffrage in Missouri" makes about one-half of the April-July number of the *Missouri Historical Review*. These papers are well articulated and form a fairly continuous narrative. The enthusiasm of the writers is contagious. This subject was treated for Michigan in the January 1918 number of the *Michigan History Magazine* which so far as we know is the first scholarly discussion of this phase of American history for any State of the Union.

The April number of the *Ohio Archeological and Historical Quarterly* is a memorial to Emilius Oviatt Randall, who was editor and secretary of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society from 1895 to his death in 1919. The July number contains an account of Lafayette's visit to the Ohio Valley States in 1825.

A scholarly monograph, "Slavery in Canada," occupies nearly the whole of the July number of the *Journal of Negro History*. The writer is William Renwick Riddell, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario. The paper is divided into eight chapters covering the subject from before the conquest of Canada by Britain.

"The First Class," a war story of pleasing style and originality, by Raye Roberts Platt of Marine City who served during the war as interpreter and

translator in French and German for the intelligence section of the first battalion of the 58th infantry, appeared in the Aug. 4 number of the *Outlook*. It is understood that he has a number of war stories ready for press.

A welcome exchange newly come to the editor's desk is *The American Indian Magazine*, published monthly by the Society of American Indians at Philadelphia, Pa. It contains many pictures, articles and stories relating to that early Indian life which holds so peculiar a fascination for American readers. The Indian of James Fenimore Cooper and Frederick Remington is fast vanishing. The Red Man of today faces serious problems needing a nation-wide understanding, which this Magazine seeks to give. The publishing Society is composed mainly of representatives of various Indian tribes in the United States. The Magazine both in content and form presents a high standard and will appeal to all who are interested in understanding and aiding the present day needs of the American Indian. The leading article in the August number is "The United States versus the American Indian" by the well known novelist Mary Roberts Rinehart.

The journal of Major Robert Rogers, commandant at Fort Michilimackinac in 1866-77 is published in the October 1918 number of the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*.

Rogers was one of the most picturesque figures in the history of the early Northwest and his journal is a valuable source of information. For this edition of

it we are indebted to Mr. William L. Clements of Bay City, Regent of the University of Michigan. In concluding his introduction to the *Journal* Mr. Clements says:

"One can not investigate Rogers' life without a concluding feeling of pity, that such abilities, for he had abilities, and such weakness should be combined in one man. We feel that the mistrust from the beginning, and the predetermined thwarting of all Rogers' plans by Johnson and Gage, when he was assigned to Michilimackinac, notwithstanding their distrust, were not justified and probably completed the ruin of a weak moral character, which under different treatment might have been strengthened, in which event he would have fulfilled services to his Government equal to those performed during the early part of his life."

STATE

A beautiful bronze tablet on the west wall of the City Hall, Lansing, was unveiled Memorial Day, bearing the inscription, "In Memory of the men from Ingham County who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War that liberty shall not perish from the earth." Beneath are the names of the soldier dead. The tablet was placed by the Ingham County War Board from funds contributed by citizens to the Ingham County War Chest.

The State Normal College at Ypsilanti observed Arbor Day, May 7, by planting thirteen memorial

trees for the school's soldiers who gave their lives in the war. The place of the planting will be known as Sylvan Theatre, a little pocket in the hills north of the Science building which can accommodate several thousand people and can be lighted at night. It is furnished with a stage of moderate size. The idea of this memorial was conceived by President McKenny and brought to fruition by the united zeal of faculty and students.

The Menominee *Herald-Leader* published in early March numbers the prize essays written by the D. A. R. Boys' Club of Menominee under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Vennema on the subject, "Why I Love My Country and Its Flag." In awarding the prizes Mr. Fred M. Prescott said, "I challenge any sixty men of mature years to do better, or as well! The feeling of love of country, respect for the flag and why they so feel expressed by these boys gives me an abiding faith that our country is builded on a rock and that to the boys of today, when they reach their majority, the destinies of these United States can be safely left."

"God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

Flag day, June 14, was appropriately observed

in many Michigan school and community programs. The flag was in evidence on private as well as public buildings. During the year, let us not forget the things for which the flag stands,—liberty, justice, fraternity. "There is magic in the web of it." Salute the flag!

The historical pageant is a powerful stimulant of the imagination. No better way can be found to impress upon young minds and hearts love of country and desire to defend it. This year has been inevitably a pageant year, commemorating so many leading events in national and State history. In this number of the Magazine are given extended accounts of the pageants at the "Soo" and Marquette.

The *Michigan Law Review* for March has an article by J. M. Mathews of Johns Hopkins University on "The League of Nations and the Constitution." In the April number Prof. Edwin D. Dickinson discusses "The Execution of Peace with Germany: an Experiment in International Organization." The June number has a contribution on "The Salient Points in the German Constitution of 1919," by Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.

The last will and testament of Father Gabriel Richard, which was recently discovered by Mr. C. M. Burton of Detroit, is published in full in *The Augustinian* for Aug. 21. It is a very interesting document. A copy of the paper can be had from the publishers (Kalamazoo).

Julia A. Moore, author of several books of poems

and known throughout western Michigan as "the sweet singer of Michigan" died at her home near Manton in June.

The midwinter meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society will be held at Charlotte, Eaton County, January 19 and 20. A full announcement of the program will be made through the press. Efforts are being put forth to make this a banner meeting with which to start the new decade in the Society's history.

Moderator-Tops beginning with Sept. 23 is running installments of the "Outline of Michigan History" by a committee of the Michigan State Teachers' Association. Prof. E. J. Quackenbush, principal of the James B. Angell school of Highland Park, who is also an early teacher of the editor of the Magazine, is chairman of this committee. Other members are Prof. Pray of the Ypsilanti Normal, Prof. Larzelere of the Mt. Pleasant Normal, Supt. King of Marshall, Mrs. Clara Howell of Flint, Miss Mary Harden of Grand Rapids, and Miss Minetta Warren of Detroit. The outline is mainly for grades 7 and 8 and is to be correlated with United States history. Well chosen references accompany each section. Many of these are made to the volumes of the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, a set of which will be placed free of charge in any public or school library, if the teacher will drop a card to the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing. The complete outline appears in this number of the Magazine.

The National Security League, 17 East 49th St.,

New York City, stands for 100% Americanism. In order to assist the teacher of the elementary grades in her work of teaching good citizenship and Americanism, the League has secured as civic secretary a practical and experienced teacher, Etta V. Leighton, who is an authority on the subject. Miss Leighton will answer any questions which may be sent to her regarding the teaching of citizenship and Americanism in the first six grades. She is also ready to help plan the course in those subjects for next year.—*Moderator-Topics*, June 3, 1920.

A very creditable essay on "The French Period of Michigan History, 1634-1760," Miss Ina Mac Dupuis of the 1920 class of Loretto Academy is published in the school annual *The Saulteur*.

A new edition of Cox's *Primer of Michigan History* has been issued by the Michigan Education Co., Lansing. It contains a chapter on Michigan's part in the Great War by the editor of the Magazine.

The Grand Rapids Public Library has recently received for its Historical Room a set of the earliest photographs taken on paper in Grand Rapids, 1856-57. The collection is the gift of Mr. George E. Fitch.

The Hillsdale College *Bulletin* of announcements for the academic year 1920-21 is handsomely illustrated with pictures of the college grounds, buildings and interiors.

The University has published a pamphlet entitled *University of Michigan as Affected by Congressional and Legislative Acts, Constitutional Provisions, Judicial De-*

cisions, and Legal Opinions, consisting of 50 pages conveniently supplied with side topics and index. The scope of the pamphlet extends from the Ordinance of 1787 to a court decision of Dec. 1911. Original sources have been consulted when accessible. A copy may be obtained from the University, Shirley W. Smith, Secretary.

A Check List Preliminary to a General Catalogue of Books Published Before 1700 Belonging to the Library of William L. Clements, Bay City, Michigan has been issued privately, edited by Miss Esther Loud, Librarian.

The 80th anniversary of the chapel in White Lake Township, Oakland County, was celebrated in August. A brief history of the chapel and mission is given in the *Catholic Guardian* (Pontiac) for Aug. 15.

Anniversary services commemorating the founding a century ago of the First Presbyterian congregation in Monroe were fittingly observed in the church with a three day program beginning Sunday, June 27, Rev. Frank Knowles minister. The principal address of the occasion was given by Rev. L. B. Bissell, pastor 1890-1899. The first congregation was organized in the old court house by Rev. Moses Hunter and Rev. John Monteith, Jan. 13, 1820. It was in the present church building that Elizabeth Bacon, only daughter of Daniel S. Bacon then Judge of Probate at Monroe, was married to Gen. George Armstrong Custer, Michigan's illustrious soldier of the Civil War who was later killed by the Indians in the battle of the Big Horn in Montana. The Custer Monument is directly

in front of the church. A full account of the exercises is given in the *Record-Commercial*.

The De Field House, the oldest hotel in Berrien Springs and a hostelry familiar to hundreds, has followed the fate of many another old landmark at the hands of the wreckers in the interest of advancing business.

With the wrecking of the old hotel building at Sylvan Center there passes another old landmark of Washtenaw County built some time in the late thirties.

George S. Corbit of St. Johns writes interestingly of early days in several July issues of the *Clinton Republican*.

The Chamberlain Memorial Museum at Three Oaks is the recipient of a Civil War drum and several medals, the former property of William H. Bullard, from the St. Joseph Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Two valuable Hebrew scrolls and several musical instruments have been purchased in Jerusalem and sent to the University by Professor Francis W. Kelsey, head of the Latin Department, who is now in the Orient on leave of absence. The scrolls, which are quite small and in clear writing, are part of the Hebrew religious services. Although their date has not yet been ascertained, they are supposed to be at least 500 years old. Among the musical instruments are a reed flute and a double shepherd's pipe horn, the latter of an unusual shape, with bone stops attached to the pipe by a chain. The instruments are to be

added to the Stearns collection in Hill Auditorium.—*Michigan Alumnus*, June.

A bronze tablet has been unveiled at Ferris Institute commemorating the forty-two students who died in the Great War.

A life-size portrait of President Roosevelt bearing his last public message on Americanism is being offered to schools by the American Defense Society. The cities of Detroit, Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, Houghton and many other Michigan cities have ordered pictures for their schools. Full information can be had from the Society's headquarters in New York City, 116 E. 24th St.

The unveiling of a bronze memorial tablet in memory of former President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan took place in the First Congregational Church, Ann Arbor, May 2. The tablet was placed in the pew that President Angell occupied in the church. The pastor, Dr. Lloyd C. Douglas, took as the theme for his sermon, on this occasion, "In Commemoration of Dr. Angell," a fine appreciation of Dr. Angell's life and work.

The Historical Research committee of the Shiawassee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution have placed in the Owosso Public Library a case of antiques and heirlooms which have been loaned by members of the Chapter and others to serve as the nucleus of a permanent museum.

Three hundred years of America's history were unfolded before an enormous audience which packed

the center of the campus at Michigan Agricultural College June 21 to witness the annual M. A. C. pageant. "Triumph of the Nation's Faith" was the title chosen for this year's presentation which was written by a group of senior girls headed by Miss Harriett Wilder of Bay City.

A bronze memorial tablet has been unveiled at Allegan in memory of the men of Allegan County who lost their lives in the Great War. It is the gift of Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter D. A. R. and contains the names of the dead.

The 1920 senior class of the University of Michigan voted \$1,000 to be used as a class memorial. This sum is to be given to the Library, and the interest from this amount is to be used for the purchase of books concerning the Great War. This year's class was the first to present their memorial to the Library.

An historical pageant of Detroit was given at the Russell School, Detroit, on the evening of June 10 which did the school great credit. The pageant was written by pupils of the B-8 class.

John Cohanski of Ironwood, Michigan, and Adam Blazikowski of Milwaukee were the captors of the first German soldier taken by the American army in the World War. One guess will be allowed the reader as to the racial origin of these sons of America who thus distinguished themselves in the great conflict. The long roll of deeds such as this to the credit of our soldiers of alien descent may well induce any American to think twice before casting any reflection upon the

name another chances to bear. Roosevelt's definition of an American as any person who wishes to be one cannot easily be improved—*Wisconsin Magazine of History*, June.

That ex-service men on the Campus of the University of Michigan are desirous of forming a University post of the American Legion has been evidenced by a very successful campaign for members. At a mass meeting held in the Union on May 26, the newly organized post met with the Detroit delegation who came to Ann Arbor for the purpose of officially establishing the city post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. By unanimous vote Richard G. Hall was chosen as the name for the Campus post of the V. F. W. Hall was the first former student to be killed in the war, while serving with the American ambulance corps attached to the French army. Approximately 60 ex-service men will become charter members of the Richard G. Hall post. The following overseas men were elected to office: Post commander, Warren Gilbert, '22e; senior vice-commander, W. W. Gower, '23; junior vice-commander, B. F. Field, '21; quartermaster, H. Cochran, '22; adjutant, W. Burbridge, '23.—*Michigan Alumnus*, June.

A tablet commemorating the John B. Russell scholarship has been unveiled at the University of Detroit. Dean Russell is at the head of the college of commerce and finance. The scholarship was created by funds contributed by friends and named after him without his knowledge almost until the time of the unveiling of the tablet.

The Community Council of Vicksburg gave a pageant and historical program in June. As a permanent work the Council marked with a bronze tablet the site of the old Briggs and Anderson mill, the place upon which was erected Vicksburg's first industry. The setting for the tablet is very appropriately one of the old mill stones which has lain upon the site of the old mill since its burning in 1885. The program of the day awakened in the hearts of all a desire to give more help in bringing to light and preserving the bits of local history which are necessary for a complete history of the State.

Joseph W. Mauck, honorary member of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society has resigned the presidency of Hillsdale College, a position which he has held for eighteen years. His decision to do this came in view of the imperative readjustment of education required by post-war social reconstruction which necessitates, he says, that the college should have a president with an expectancy of a dozen years in the full flow of his best powers, not possible for one of his years and depleted energies. Mr. Mauck graduated from Hillsdale College in 1875. When he accepted the presidency of Hillsdale College he was vice-president and superintendent of operation of the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway. During his years at Hillsdale he has been actively identified with unusually varied activities of his city, county and State, and second only to his great influence for good has been that of Mrs. Mauck.

Huron City, Michigan, is proud to be the summer

home of the noted teacher and writer William Lyon Phelps, who in that neighborhood has been known for thirty years as "Billy" Phelps, but who in the world of scholarship is Professor of English Literature in Yale University. Prof. Phelps has written a number of books at Huron City and the past summer there completed *Essays on Modern Dramatists* to be published by Macmillans. A pleasing account of the Professor's summer life at this point is given in the Huron County *Tribune*.

John I. Gibson, friend and promoter of Michigan's historical work and champion and "booster" especially of western Michigan has resigned the secretaryship of the Western Michigan Development Bureau to take up the position of secretary of the Battle Creek Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Gibson's health required that he have work which should enable him to be more of the time at home. During the year Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have been in Europe.

A commonwealth built on service and sacrifice can not afford to forget its heroes. The fourth of July 1920 was the 144th anniversary of the birth of the Nation. Michigan communities turned to seek in the heritage of the past, inspiration for the guidance of the present and the discharge of their trusteeship for the future.

The ancient Greeks honored the Muse of History, making of their past a living present, dedicated to the ever widening service of the future. In telling of the achievements of Michigan, representatives of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society who

spoke on that day pointed out that the preserving of the records of the past is an important part of the making of history; that if the deeds of our men and women go unrecorded, and the records go unpreserved, the past must necessarily be ineffective; and they called attention to the words spoken by a memorable public servant, "A people who have not the pride to record their history will not long have the virtue to make history that is worth recording."

The growing interest of the citizens of the State in the preservation and study of Michigan history is their outward and visible sign of an inward and abiding greatness.

Michigan Military Records is No. 12 of the Michigan Historical Commission's Bulletin series. It was prepared by Miss Sue Imogene Silliman, State Historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan and Librarian of the Three Rivers Public Library. As enumerated in its subtitle it contains the "records of the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Michigan; the pensioners of Territorial Michigan; and the soldiers of Michigan awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor."

Michigan's first Medal of Honor man was General Alexander Macomb. More than sixty Michigan soldiers have been decorated with this medal. Four United States soldiers have received it twice, and of these four two were Michigan men, Lieut. Thomas W. Custer and Major General Frank Dwight Baldwin, whose picture forms the frontispiece of this work.

Mrs. William Henry Wait of Ann Arbor, former

State Regent, writes gracefully in the preface concerning the volume, "It shows for Michigan a fine heritage of patriotism and bravery and is particularly valuable coming at the present-day history-in-the-making."

Memorials to fathers and mothers or next in kin, of University of Michigan students and alumni who lost their lives in the European war have been sent out by the University. To date nearly 225 memorials have been mailed. Efforts have been made to make this list as accurate as possible.

The memorials are beautifully engraved, with the name of the soldier or sailor dead, and of his next in kin lettered in Old English type. The memorial reads:

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

In Memory of

.....;

To—(Names of parents or next of kin).

The Regents of the University of Michigan take this means of conveying to you their profound sympathy in the loss of one who was near to you. A loss of life like this is irreparable, but it may console you in some manner to know that the University shares in your sorrow, and that it adds this name to the roll of those who in the Great War gave their lives to the country. It is by such splendid examples of loyalty and self sacrifice that the fine tradition of the University is strengthened and perpetuated.

The Memorial is signed, "Harry B. Hutchins, President. Shirley W. Smith, Secretary."—*Michigan Alumnus*, March.

The Tercentenary Celebration: Michigan Schools: A Suggestive Program for the Commemoration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Meeting of the First

Assembly in America, the Drafting of the Mayflower Compact, and the Landing of the Pilgrims, is the title of a bulletin prepared for Michigan schools by Miss Nella Dietrich of the State Department of Public Instruction. The calendar for the observance covers from Oct. 1 to Dec. 20. The bulletin contains useful suggestions for the study of our early history as a setting for the November celebrations. The anniversary of the signing of the Mayflower Compact on Nov. 11 pleasingly coincides with that of the signing of the Armistice at the end of the Great War, but should be observed separately. A special program is suggested for Thanksgiving Day. A list of books containing stories, songs, poems, pictures, tableaux, and materials for posters, plays and pageants is given. Miss Sarah Elder of the Kalamazoo High School has furnished helpful plans for celebrating the tercentenary in High Schools. The text of the Mayflower Compact is given, also the report of the first Legislative Assembly at Jamestown July 30, 1619. The bulletin has been distributed widely to schools and a limited number are available for citizens on request.

IN the *Historical Outlook* for June there is published in the Department of Social Studies the following thoughts, here substantially quoted, which Michigan teachers and citizens may wish to consider carefully: The sober fact is that democracy is now confronting the greatest crisis of its existence, and unless education can do something to foster it and render it successful, it must go under.....The

only way out is through the development of more social and political intelligence in the masses; and the easiest way to develop such intelligence is through more social and political education in our schools.

Teachin'
Social studies should be fundamental in the curricula of our schools from kindergarten to college, and should occupy not less than one-third of the student's time. By social studies, I mean those that are concerned with human relationships and conditions, such as the study of history, of government, of industry, of family and community life, of public health, of social organization and progress, and of social standards. Only through such social studies becoming central in our whole scheme of education can the present amazing ignorance of rich and poor alike regarding social conditions and laws be overcome and adequate education for citizenship in a democracy be secure.

This is the revolution which is needed to solve our political and social problems, and to lead us securely in the path of progress.....So far as I know, no school or college has as yet definitely accepted this educational revolution. Yet how we can have an efficient, intelligent democracy, capable of solving its own problems, on any other condition, I fail to see.

* * *

In this connection a pamphlet entitled, "History, the Supreme Subject in the Instruction of the Young," which has been written by Frederick J. Gould, leader of the moral education movement in England, is interesting. Mr. Gould assumes that the aim of ed-

ucation should be the service of the family and commonwealth, based on industry, inspired by history, and perpetually responsive to the claims of the whole circle of humanity.

* * *

The need for education in social subjects has nowhere been revealed more clearly than in the Russia of today. Owing to the complete lack of any education in democracy the principles and ideals of autocracy have persisted, despite the elimination of the Czar and his supporters. The Bolsheviks of to-day, according to John Spargo, notwithstanding their origin in the more humble classes, are as thorough autocrats as was the former governing class. Thus the revolution which might have brought a new era of liberty to the country has so far failed in its purpose. The autocracy of one group, whatever its previous condition of servitude, is in no way superior to the autocracy of the Czar.

Russia's way out of her troubles—and our way, too—is through education in citizenship.

* * *

It is during the high school years that the boy and girl become social beings. It is just at this time that many of them are ready to give themselves to a cause, to serve mankind, to sacrifice life itself for the sake of others. These altruistic ambitions, naive though they may be, are infinitely precious. To a large degree our ability to pass successfully through the

present crisis and bring about a day of peace and prosperity, depends upon our utilization of these energies. Our destiny rests with the boys and girls in our high schools. We cannot afford to ignore longer their interest in the welfare of their fellow-men.

* * *

What have the schools done to encourage this ambition? In many cases the ambition, aroused elsewhere, is allowed to die. It is not directed by a course in sociology or economics toward the important social and economic problems of the day. The immense fund of social purpose residing in our boys and girls of high school age, which is essential to preserve our civilization, is thus irretrievably lost.

Argus 6/15
THE Americanization Society of Grand Rapids, Frank L. Dykema executive secretary, has launched a praiseworthy enterprise under the name of the Michigan Inter-City Citizenship Contest. From Mr. Dykema can be obtained literature about it in which the Society has developed well laid "working plans." The announcement of the contest says:

We are continually shocked by the failure of American men and women to vote on election days and to take any definite interest, at any time, in matters that are of common interest.

It does not occur to us to ask why this condition exists, assuming apparently that American men and women should absorb the spirit of citizenship.

We must, however, if we give the matter considera-

tion, realize that the indifference of the present day citizen is a necessary result of the failure to train him in the moral obligation of citizenship, in childhood, and that the only way to provide against this same low morale of citizenship in the years to come is to train the child of today into consciousness that the duties of a citizen are so closely connected with his honor that failure to perform them will be to his discredit.

We cannot safely depend on the individual to acquire a sense of the requirements of honorable citizenship any more than we can expect him to acquire respect for any other rights of others without adequate training.

The founders of our government depended on general education to perpetuate the principles on which it was founded, and our system of education has taught and preserved the spirit of patriotism, so evident in time of war, but for some unaccountable reason the training in the duties of citizenship, in the obligations of a citizen, which would produce the spirit of citizenship so necessary for good government and social progress has been omitted from our schools.

We must, if we are to raise the standard of government and make it truly effective, establish a system of training such as will instill in the mind and heart of the child a true conception of the obligations of citizenship so that when he grows up there will be no question but that he will feel that the duties of citizenship are something which may not be disregarded.

As a means to this end, there has been proposed a plan called the MICHIGAN INTER-CITY CITIZENSHIP CONTEST, which is a statewide develop-

ment of work which is being carried out in Grand Rapids.

Under the Grand Rapids plan, as a means to the end of impressing citizenship, the duty of voting is emphasized and the general slogan is used, "Every man and every woman should be a regular voter." What is called a "voting contest" is held between all grade schools each election, the purpose being to have the children compete, to see which school gets out the largest vote in proportion to the number of children in the school, the evidence of leadership being based on the number of voter's tags or certificates collected by the children of the school. The lesson of citizenship is taught to the children through participation in the election and through the citizenship lessons sent into the schools and given to the children by the teachers.

The state plan will be a broadening of the school plan through placing as many cities in competition to see which city gets out the largest vote in proportion to population in the November 2nd election.

The reasons for using the vote as the agent for citizenship training are as follows:

Voting is the only act of participation in government common to all men and women; it is recognized as an obligation of each citizen to each other citizen, which gives it a moral basis.

Recognition of voting as an unavoidable duty creates the need for information, making it necessary for the citizen to inform himself so that he can cast his ballot wisely.

Idealization of the vote and voting day is the only

definite way of impressing the duties of the citizen on the mind of the child.

"Becoming a Voter" is a specific thing which the alien understands. When every American can be depended to go to the polls on election day, it will create a community standard, which the alien will endeavor to reach, just as he did those community standards established during the war through bond sales and Red Cross campaigns.

The specific objects to be aimed at the work are: "To bring men back to a realization that they have civic duties; to bring women to a realization that suffrage imposes a moral obligation which they can only discharge by voting; to implant the conviction in the minds of children that voting is an honorable action and that failure to vote is equivalent to dishonesty; to furnish to the alien a definite objective in citizenship process so that he may seek naturalization in order to live up to the community standard set by the American citizen."

Work of this kind can have permanent value only through continuity. It is hoped that if a fair measure of success is apparent in this contest that the plan may be adopted as a regular thing in connection with every election, primary or general, to the end that we may gradually develop the spirit of citizenship, which is the only real hope for the perpetuation of government by the people.

HISTORICAL MEETINGS

THE Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society held its 46th annual meeting on May 26 and 27 in the Representative Hall, Lansing. A splendid business and social spirit characterized the meeting.

Mr. William L. Jenks, M. A., of Port Huron, president of the Michigan Historical Commission, presided at the opening session which began at 2 P. M. Wednesday. After the invocation which was given by the Rev. Dr. Boyer of the Episcopal Church, Lansing, Mr. Clarence E. Bement extended greetings to those present on behalf of the capital city and of the Lansing Chamber of Commerce of which organization he is the executive head. In well chosen words Mrs. Albert E. Sleeper of Bad Axe responded. Secretary Fuller read the address which was to have been given by the president of the Society, Mr. A. C. Carton, whose voice was incapacitated by a severe cold. Mr. Carton's subject was "The Society and the Historical Commission." He reviewed briefly the work done by the Commission during the four years he has been president of the Society and spoke of the closeness of the two organizations through the personnel of their governing boards and their aims and purposes. He called attention especially to the need of a special fire-proof building for their work, pointing out how neighboring States had got the start of Michigan in securing such housing and equipment for State historical work.

Mr. Willard M. Bryant of Kalamazoo, Secretary of the Good Roads Association, read a very interesting paper on "Historic Spots along Old Roads and New,"

which will appear later in the Michigan History Magazine. Rev. Charles J. Johnson, D. D. of Marquette gave an account of the preparation for the mammoth historical pageant to be given in that city this summer. The session closed with reminiscences of the pioneers, enjoyed greatly by all.

At the Wednesday evening program Mr. Clarence E. Bement presided. Mr. Thurlow Pope of East Lansing read a paper on the origin of the automobile, ascribing it to the enterprise and inventive genius of Mr. R. E. Olds of Lansing whose "horseless carriage" of the 80's antedated any other "gas" carriage driven by its own power. "The Michigan Indian As He Was" formed the theme of an eloquent discourse by Prof. R. Clyde Ford of the Ypsilanti State Normal College.

Preceding the evening session a dinner meeting of the Trustees was held at the Downey. Governor Sleeper met with the Board. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Secretary Fuller and Treasurer Davis made brief reports which were adopted. Amendments to the by-laws, sections 6 and 8, were adopted authorizing the meeting of the Board of Trustees to be held on any one of the days of the annual meeting; the preparation of the programs to be made by the Secretary; and the papers read at the meetings to be printed by the Michigan Historical Commission. Committees were appointed as follows: on nominations, Alvah L. Sawyer, Claude S. Larzelere and Lew Allen Chase; on resolutions, Alvah L. Sawyer, Byron A. Finney, and Benjamin F. Davis; on the place of holding the next Upper Peninsula meeting,

Trustees Sawyer and Chase, and Secretary Fuller; on honorary members, William L. Jenks and Secretary Fuller.

Thursday morning was devoted to a lively business meeting, Mr. Jenks presiding. Secretary Fuller's report covered the year's work, including the joint Upper Peninsula meeting with the Menominee County Pioneer and Historical Society at Menominee in August 1919 and the Midwinter meeting at Three Rivers as guests of the Abiel Fellows chapter D. A. R. Attention was specially called to the enterprising business spirit of the Upper Peninsula county societies and to the appropriations made by county boards of supervisors under the new laws for county historical work. Attention was called to the historical meeting to be held at Sault Ste. Marie in June. A brief review was made of the publications of the Historical Commission during the year and of the works in press and in preparation. Treasurer Davis' report showed a balance on hand of \$20.59 in addition to a trust fund of \$100 held for the Board of Supervisors of Kalamazoo County for historical work being done in that county. Two amendments were adopted: Article VI, to authorize the holding of the annual meeting in May or June, to conform with the Society's actual practice; Article VII, to provide for a supporting membership. The amendments in full are as follows:

Amendments to Constitution
Article VI

The annual meetings of this Society shall be held at Lansing [in May or June], at such times as the

Board of Trustees shall appoint, at which annual meeting the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall each present written reports, and any general business may be transacted. Special meetings may be called as the by-laws shall provide. Ten members shall constitute a quorum, but in the absence of a quorum three members may adjourn to a day certain.

Article VII

The Society shall consist of active, [supporting] and honorary members. Any citizen of Michigan of good repute may become an active member of this Society on subscribing to the Articles of Association and on payment of one dollar (\$1.00), [Such citizen may become a supporting member on payment of annual dues of one dollar (\$1.00). Said annual dues may be paid as follows, fifty cents as dues and fifty cents as subscription to the Michigan History Magazine, subscription to begin with the nearest issue next after payment of the annual dues]. All active [and supporting] members in good standing shall be entitled to vote and to hold office.

Honorary members shall be elected to membership as herein provided, and shall not be subject to any admission fees or dues. Honorary members shall be persons who have rendered important public service to the State of Michigan or to the cause of historical inquiry or general learning. Every nomination for the election of honorary members shall be based upon the application in writing of at least two active members, stating the reasons for such nomination and the

qualifications of the persons proposed for membership. Such applications shall be referred to the [Board of Trustees], and upon a favorable report of such [Board] being submitted, a vote shall be taken by the Society upon the persons whose election is applied for. Two-thirds of the members present at any meeting shall be required for election to such membership.

A committee composed of Alvah L. Sawyer, Byron A. Finney and Benjamin F. Davis reported as follows respecting a state building in Lansing for state historical work:

WHEREAS, Mr. A. C. Carton, President of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society has called to the attention of the Society the necessity of a more adequate and secure place for housing the Historical Collections of the State and its Archives; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to said suggestion the Board of Trustees of said Society has appointed the undersigned as a committee to present to said Society for its consideration, resolutions embodying in substance the scope of the discussion had before said Board; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that at present there are no suitable quarters for the Historic Archives, the State Public Library or the Supreme Court, all of which it is of the utmost importance to place in more commodious quarters with adequate protection against loss by fire; and

WHEREAS, From the inter-connection of these three branches of State affairs it may be deemed advisable to have them all maintained in one building; and

WHEREAS, the present capitol and the State build-

ing now under construction, are not deemed adequate for the present situation and the growth of these institutions,

THEREFORE, The committee so appointed submits, for the consideration of said Society the following

RESOLUTIONS

or State building for historical work

"Resolved, that the President of this Society be and he hereby is authorized and directed to appoint a committee of members, to include himself, whose duty it shall be to confer with the Michigan Historical Commission as to the feasibility and advisability of undertaking the project of having the State construct in the city of Lansing a suitable building for the use of the Michigan Historical Commission and this Society, and as to whether or not if it is so desirable, then whether the project shall be extended to include the Educational Department, State Library and Supreme Court, or any one, two, or more of them.

Resolved, further, that should said committee after such conference with the Michigan Historical Commission, deem it advisable to promote a project for any such building, then said committee is further empowered and directed to confer with the authorities of the several departments interested, and formulate and execute such plan as may seem necessary to promote and secure the construction of such building by the State; such power to include the right to appoint

additional committee members and such various sub-committees as may be deemed necessary."

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. Sawyer

Byron A. Finney | Committee

B. F. Davis

A committee on the marking of Chief Justice Fletcher's grave, composed of Junius E. Beal, Byron A. Finney and William L. Jenks reported that the popular subscription plan had been abandoned and that efforts would be made to secure adequate funds through the Michigan Historical Commission, the Regents of the University, the State Bar Association, and the Supervisors of Washtenaw County for a monument, which probably should not cost more than \$1,000. In case it should seem proper, the State Legislature might be asked to appropriate a portion of the funds, as was done for the Custer monument at Monroe. The committee asked to be continued, which was done.

It was voted, on invitation most cordially extended by honorary member Mr. H. J. Martin of Vermontville, that the next midwinter meeting of the Society be held at Charlotte.

The Committee on Nominations composed of Alvah L. Sawyer, Claude S. Larzelere and Lew Allen Chase submitted the names of the following persons for Trustees who were duly elected for the years 1920-1922:

Gerrit Van Schelven

William L. Clements

William L. Jenks

Clarence E. Bement

Clarence M. Burton

At a meeting of the new Board of Trustees immediately afterward the following officers of the Society were chosen for the year 1920-1921:

President, Gerrit Van Schelven, Holland

Vice-President, Alvah L. Sawyer, Menominee

Secretary, George N. Fuller, Lansing

Treasurer, Benjamin F. Davis, Lansing

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

"This Society desires to express its appreciation of the helpful cooperation of the Michigan Historical Commission, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State Federation of Women's Clubs in advancing the interests of the Society in all departments of historical work, including the enactment by the Legislature of Act No. 154, session of 1919, authorizing county boards of supervisors to appropriate \$200 in any one year for historical work in their respective counties. We desire to thank the Board of State Auditors for the courtesy extended to us in the use of Representative Hall for the meeting of the Society, and to the members of the program for their excellent numbers, including the music by the pupils of Miss Irene Cooper, St. Mary's School and others."

During the forenoon in addition to the business meeting several papers were read and reports from delegates were heard. Monsignor F. A. O'Brien, LL. D. of Kalamazoo read a short paper on "The Nun and the Flu," setting forth the work of the Sisters of Mercy during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Mrs. Grace Greenwood Browne of Ann Arbor ably

discussed "Woman's New Place." Mrs. Bessie Bentley of Marshall spoke interestingly on "Historic Calhoun County." Mrs. Joseph Brown of Howell gave a paper on "Farmers and Pioneers in History."

The new vice-president, Alvah L. Sawyer of Menominee presided at the Thursday afternoon session. Mrs. Dora Stockman gave a paper on "What the Grange Can Do for Michigan History." Prof. W. H. French of M. A. C. gave an interesting talk on the history and service of the College. "Michigan Books and Authors" was the subject treated by Mrs. Alexander Stock of Hillsdale. A stirring address given by Dr. Charles McKenny, President of the State Normal College, which may be summarized in his subject, "A Glance Backwards, and Forwards," closed the afternoon.

Thursday evening was devoted to an informal dinner at the Lansing Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Irene Pomeroy Shields presided as toastmistress. Among those who responded to toasts were Mrs. Burritt Hamilton of Battle Creek, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Sue I. Silliman of Three Rivers, state historian D. A. R., and Miss Alice Louise McDuffee of Kalamazoo, State Regent D. A. R. The evening proved very enjoyable and was specially honored by the presence of the first lady of the State, Mrs. Albert E. Sleeper.

The following names of delegates and members to this annual meeting were signed in the visitors' register in the order here given:

Caroline Bateman, Three Rivers

George Traver, Williamston

Irene Pomeroy Shields, Bay City

Lillian D. Avery, Pontiac
Byron A. Finney, Ann Arbor
Harlow V. Tallman, Lansing
J. Aldrich Holmes, Lansing
A. L. Sawyer, Menominee
Henry P. Collin, Coldwater
Elizabeth Stephensen Bentley, Marshall
Willard M. Bryant, Kalamazoo
Emily E. Portér, Lansing
Harriet Nash, Lansing
Mrs. V. A. Lott, Lansing
Mrs. Fred B. Woodard, Owosso
Mrs. James H. Campbell, Grand Rapids
H. J. Martin, Vermontville
R. Clyde Ford, Ypsilanti
Albert D. English, Manchester
Mrs. Alice Warren Parrey, Three Oaks
Mrs. E. A. Zimmerman, Bridgeport, Ind.
Lois N. Zimmerman, Bridgeport, Ind.
Charles H. Wheelock, Battle Creek
Mrs. Joseph Brown, Howell
Alice Louise McDuffee, Kalamazoo
Mrs. Dora H. Stockman, Lansing
Chauncey P. Rolfe, Lansing
Frances Warrington, Spring Arbor
Charles J. Johnson, Marquette

PIONEERS of Berrien County gathered in Benton Harbor March 25 in the annual meeting of the Fifty Year Club to revive acquaintances and tell of the days of old. Among others present was Wilson Sparks of Benton Harbor for whom it is claimed that he was the first white child born in the county. He was born April 19, 1830, in Niles Township near the present site of Niles, and is unusually active and vigorous

at the age of 92. Many of those present helped to blaze the way for the present city of Benton Harbor. The address of the day was given by Attorney G. M. Valentine of Benton Harbor. Mr. John Duncan of Benton Harbor was elected president of the Club for this current year. From the Benton Harbor *Banner-Register* and Berrien County *Journal* (Eau Claire).

THE annual meeting of the Clinton County Pioneer society was held June 19 at the M. E. Church, St. Johns with a large attendance from all parts of the county. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: president, Theo. H. Townsend; vice-president, Jerome Dills; treasurer, J. T. Daniells; secretary and chairman of the obituary committee, Abbie E. Dills. The program of the meeting was unusually interesting, the principal address being given by Rev. G. H. Ashworth of the Universalist Church at Lansing, who emphasized the need of the old pioneer spirit in the youth of today,—the courage, self-reliance and self-respect which characterized the lives of the founders of the commonwealth. It was voted to have 1,000 copies of this address printed and distributed.—Clinton *Republican* and St. Johns *News*, June 24.

DICKINSON County pioneers met and formed the Dickinson County Historical Society on July 27. The committee of citizens appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws was composed of Mrs. O. C. Davidson, Mrs. W. J. Cudlip, Mrs. L. T. Stirling, Rev. Fr. Beauchene and J. B. Knight. A full report of this organization will be given later.

PIONEERS of Ingham County gathered in goodly numbers at the annual meeting of the Pioneer and Historical Society held in Mason June 30. Mrs. Franc L. Adams, secretary, reported the year's work. A very interesting mid-year meeting was held at Holt in December 1919, when a full Delhi program was given.

The committee which went before the Ingham Co. Board of Supervisors to ask for the appropriation allowed by State law to help carry on the historical work of the county was granted the sum of \$200. This forms the nucleus of a publishing fund for the History of Ingham County which the secretary has compiled during the year. Mrs. Adams also told of the help which the county papers had given to the collecting of historical data for this work.

During the year the graves of three more Revolutionary soldiers have been identified in the county: Thomas Baldwin in the Onondaga cemetery, a Vermont Home Guardsman; Ferris Reynolds, in Bunkerhill, who served in the Westchester County (N. Y.) militia; Ephraim Wheaton, service unknown, who lies in the North Stockbridge cemetery. Alexander Monroe, an honorary member of the Detroit Sons of the American Revolution, is buried in a cemetery in Leroy. The death of 104 Ingham County pioneers was reported, thirty-seven of whom were members of the Society and eight of that number Civil War veterans.

The principal speaker of the day was Mr. Clarence E. Holmes of Lansing, who gave a masterful address upon the contribution of the spirit of the Mayflower pilgrims to western civilization. Other speakers were

Mrs. M. B. Ferrey of Lansing, Rev. W. B. Hartzog, Mr. G. K. Stimson of the *Lansing State Journal*, Mr. Summit King of Mason, Mrs. Orie Blackmore, now a teacher in Rome, Italy, and Mr. G. W. Holland, a pioneer of White Oak.

Officers for the current year: president, Col. L. H. Ives; vice-presidents, R. J. Bullen and Mrs. Jas. Shafer; secretary, Mrs. Franc L. Adams; treasurer, Mr. W. M. Webb; executive committee, Frank Seely, Mrs. W. H. Taylor, and E. A. Densmore.

Clarence E. Holmes of Lansing in his address dwelt largely on these words taken from the Mayflower compact, "Due subimission to the laws as made;" Summit R. King thought there were times when the "submission" should be modified, and to prove his point told the following story:

"Obey the law? Yes, when the law is right. But there are exceptions to all good rules. This takes me back to the time when the south succeeded in getting the Dred Scott Decision, the Missouri Compromise, and then loaded on the Fugitive Slave Law. Could we stand for all that? No. The idea of making every Northerner a criminal who did not help return runaway slaves! We built the underground railway, and I am proud that my father's house was one of the stations, and I a fireman.

Worthy 160
"I want to tell you of one of the passengers that got through to Canada, some time during the fifties. A Kentucky slave had got into Lenawee County and his master had trace of him and he was about to be captured. To avoid this the escaping slave was given a horse and told to flee. Then a warrant was sworn out

for him charging him with horse stealing and he was convicted and sent to Jackson prison for one year.

"When the year was nearly up seventeen Kentuckians, with revolvers and dirks, came to Jackson and declared they would have their 'nigger' or wipe Jackson off the map. My father being a leader, there was a gathering at our house to see what should be done, some bringing rifles and some shot-guns.

"While they were still there, came a man on horse-back who said, 'Keep away from Jackson, and especially bring no guns, for the affair is all fixed up.'

"When the darkey finished his last day's work his master appeared at the prison and demanded that he be turned over to his owner, but the authorities said, 'No, his year is not up until morning.'

"The next morning the man who delivered this message was not to be found, neither was the Negro, for at midnight, when his time actually expired, he was taken over the back wall of the prison where the father of O. F. Miller, (the latter a resident of Mason for many years) met him with a horse and buggy and Kentucky saw that slave no more, his master returning to his Southern home with rage in his heart."

Mr. King says he is the last man alive in Ingham county who was "Under the Oaks" in Jackson, when the Republican party was born, and he has always taken an active part in the political history of both Jackson and Ingham counties. He relates proudly the little part he had in conducting one of the underground railroads in this section, when one night a darkey came to his father's house and stayed over night and the next morning "my father sent me with

a horse and buggy to carry the escaping slave to the next station, and I left him with Aaron Ingalls."

Until crippled by a fall from a tree a few years ago, Mr. King had annually made the trip north with the deer hunters from this section, and his observations led him to believe that many colored people who escaped from slavery stopped short of Canada, where they were popularly supposed to have gone, and lost themselves in the wilds of the northern part of the Southern Peninsula. An old darkey that Mr. King met while on a hunting trip told him the following story, which he said was the experience of a fellow slave, though Mr. King had the feeling that the man was telling of an event in his own life. He said:

"During the first of the Civil War a colored man escaped from his master's plantation and made his way to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and joined a negro settlement there, but his master got trace of him and came into the settlement to look him up. He was successful in his search and one day as he had his hands on the slave ready to take him into custody, the black man in his efforts to get away killed his master, and made his way into Northern Michigan where he built up a home and lived quietly and comfortably." As the narrator had a home of about 100 acres with good buildings, and seemed so familiar with the conditions attending the story, the most logical inference was that he was the man about whom it was told.—Reported by Mrs. Franc L. Adams, Secretary.

THE pioneer meeting held at Caseville Aug. 19 is reported to have been by far the most successful of any held by the Huron County Pioneer and Historical Society. Credit is due largely to Mrs. Florence M. Gwinn of Pigeon, secretary of the Society, and her band of helpers, particularly Mr. McDonald and Mr. Bert Smalley of the Caseville committee who had the picnic in charge.

The meeting was held in the beautiful new county park. President C. D. Thompson presided. Governor Sleeper was present and made an address. A unique part of the program was the reading of a poem on the fire of '81 by Mrs. Edward Wilson of Chandler. Stirring remarks were made by old pioneers and letters of regret were read from those who could not attend.

Governor Sleeper's address was in connection with the dedication of the Park. Mr. Gettler, chairman of the Huron County Park Committee also assisted in the dedicatory exercises. The Park was a gift to the county from Mr. W. H. Wallace of Saginaw and James Curran of Chandler, a beautiful and lasting memorial to its munificent donors.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Mr. Clark Munford of White Rock; vice-president, Mrs. Plaff of Bad Axe; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Florence M. Gwinn of Pigeon.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting in Harbor Beach in 1921.—From the Huron County Tribune, Aug. 27.

THE annual meeting of the Iosco County Pioneer and Historical Society was held on June 28. Officers chosen for the following year are: president, W. H. Price of Whittemore; vice-president, Miss Ina Bradley of Tawas City; secretary, Mrs. Fred Jennings of Hale; treasurer, Mrs. Thos. Frockins of Reno; historian, Miss Edna Otis of East Tawas.

A picnic dinner was served, after which a program was given in the Hemlock Road Baptist Church. Miss Edna Otis, president, gave the opening address. A song composed especially for this meeting by A. R. Gold, entitled "Iosco" and sung to the tune of "Old Black Joe" was appreciated by all. Mrs. Lafayette Colby of Tawas City gave some reminiscences of early days in Iosco County. A history of Burleigh Township written and read by Mrs. W. H. Price was full of information. Mrs. J. B. Tuttle, wife of former Judge Tuttle, gave some very interesting reminiscences. Miss Ina Bradley, County Commissioner of Schools explained her idea as to how the history of Iosco County could best be collected and preserved, namely, through the children of the schools, making county history a part of the work in all schools and thus stimulating interest among the older people. Mr. W. H. Price talked interestingly on early days when the lumbering operations were going on. Mrs. Belknap of Whittemore also gave an interesting talk, and Miss Latham gave the history of the Baptist Church where the meeting was held. The next summer meeting will be held the latter part of August, 1921.—*Tawas Herald*, June 2.

IN the Tawas *Herald* for June 25 Mrs. Nellie Jennings of Hale, secretary of the Iosco County Pioneer Society, gives a vigorous account of the history of that organization and its efforts to get Ioseco County history on its feet.

She relates, what is quite true, that all that can be found in the 39 volumes of the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections* about the county is some four lines, about the county's name. When she inquired of Mrs. Ferrey at the State Capitol how this could be she received the reply,

"Because no one has been interested enough in the history of the county to help us obtain it."

She states that though the Iosco County Pioneer Society has been in existence four years very little has been accomplished. She says:

"Do you want Iosco County to have a place in the historical records at your State Capitol? Do you wish to honor your pioneers who have made Ioseco the beautiful place to live in that it is? Then men, you take hold of the pioneer work that has been started in this county and push it to a finish. Very little has been accomplished in the four years we have been in existence as a society. Much could be accomplished if all would take an interest. The cause is worthy your interest."

THE Keweenaw Historical Society held its eighth annual meeting in the assembly room of the Houghton High School Wednesday evening, April 28, 1920. This was one of the most enjoyable meetings

which the Society has ever held. A large audience was in attendance. The Matinee Musical chorus of Calumet rendered several selections. A paper on "The Early Copper Mining West of the Ontonagon River," by O. W. Robinson, was read by his daughter. Mr. James Hoar of Lake Linden gave his "Character Stories of the Cornish People" in a manner which brought forth repeated applause. Mr. James Edwards gave a paper on "How We Crossed Portage Lake Before and After 1875." He told of the different ferries, and the tollbridge built in the early seventies of which he was part owner, and of the first bridge to cross the lake. A paper on "Reminiscences of the old Houghton County Bar" was read by Mr. J. T. Finnegan. He recalled many names which were familiar in the early days in the Copper County.

It was decided to hold a meeting of the Society of a literary character in Calumet in October besides having an Historical picnic in August.

The following officers were elected:

President—J. T. Reeder

Secretary—W. C. Van Orden

Assistant Secretary—Miss Clara Reeder

Treasurer—James Hoar, Lake Linden

Executive Committee

Octave Gardner, Calumet

Dr. A. F. Fischer, Quincy Mine, Hancock

J. T. Finnegan, Houghton

Vice-Presidents

- Chassel District, Mrs. Geo. Fesing
Houghton District, W. J. Uren
Hancock District, A. W. Lord
Calumet District, Mrs. E. S. Grierson
Ontonagon District, Linas Stannard
Torch Lake District, James Hoar
Keweenaw District, Otto Sibilsky
L'Anse-Baraga District, John Campbell
South Range District, A. D. Edwards
Quincey District, A. F. Fischer

THE St. Joseph County Pioneer and Historical Society held its 49th annual meeting at Centerville June 24. The principal speaker was J. H. McGillicuddy, State Forest Fire Warden, who stated that the despised jackpine, formerly regarded as of little commercial value, would soon be King of the denuded forests of the Great Lakes region. A resume was given of the history and present-day status of Michigan's forest fire problem.

At this meeting Mrs. C. C. Bateman of Three Rivers was re-elected president of the Society, Alexander Sharp of Sherman vice-president and William T. Langley of Constantine secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Bateman brought out the fact that the children were interested in the history of the county and suggested that the by-laws be changed whereby children of parents who have been residents of the county thirty years can become members of the Society. Addresses were given by County Clerk E. E. Harwood, former President Alexander Sharp, Dr. E. B. Patterson of

St. Louis, Mo., Rev. J. M. Crandall, and Major General Frank D. Baldwin, who was introduced by Senator J. Mark Harvey. Gen. Baldwin gave delightful reminiscences of early days.

In introducing the General, Sen. Harvey stated that Gen. Baldwin was the only living officer twice awarded the highest decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor, for conspicuous bravery above and beyond the call of duty. He also brought out the fact that this hero of five wars spent his childhood and youth in St. Joseph County.

General Baldwin is Michigan's senior ranking officer and one whom the State delights to honor. At this meeting he was made an honorary member of the Society.

Photographer Van Horn of Three Rivers was present and took a picture of all the soldiers present, the men of all wars being lined up for this purpose on the steps of the court house.

Resolutions adopted in memoriam paid tribute to the memory of Mrs. Hattie Cross Pemberton and Mr. James Yauney, faithful workers in the Society.—*Daily Commercial*, Three Rivers, June 24.

AFTER a season replete with good things in the historical line, the Three Oaks Historical Society closed its year with the meeting held June 16. Every one of the nine meetings of the year has brought to light much historical material and every address and paper has been of the highest class.

At this last meeting Mrs. Alice Warren Parrey told

of the annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society which was held in Lansing May 25 and 26 and which she attended as an official delegate of the Three Oaks Historical Society. Lieut. Holden gave a most interesting and informative address on aircraft and their management.

Among other business transacted at this meeting was the determination to attempt to unite all the societies of all kinds in the county in an effort to mark more of the historic spots in the county, following out the suggestion of Mr. A. F. Knotts of Gary, Indiana, historically made at the annual Pioneer Day meeting last spring.

The coming season promises a program which will even surpass in scope and interest that of the closing year.

Mr. George R. Fox, Director of the Edward K. Warren Foundation sends us the following note, in addition to the foregoing:

The Berrien County Pioneer Association was organized about forty years ago and was held annually at Berrien Springs until 1917, when on account of the War the meetings were dropped. They have not yet been resurrected. Four years ago the Berrien County Fifty Year club was formed, only those who have resided in the County continuously for fifty years being eligible. Three Oaks has the first distinctly Historical Society in the County.

The Three Oaks Society, cooperating with the Edward K. Warren Foundation consists of the Warren Dunes, 300 acres with a mile and an eighth of Lake Michigan beach and the highest and most extensive

and wonderful sand dunes in the world; the Warren Woods of 300 acres, 175 of which are primeval forest; the Chamberlain Memorial Museum with three buildings and 24,500 exhibits.

Visitors to the various units of the Edward K. Warren Foundation total about 2,000 annually. The present membership of the Historical society numbers 210. Eight meetings a year are held, with an attendance of over 500 on Pioneers Day. During the past year nine papers were presented on studies of Local History.

THE 1920-21 program of the Three Oaks Historical Society is as follows: Sept. 8, "History and Historical Places," by A. F. Knotts, Historian, Gary, Ind.—Oct. 13, "Primitive Man in Michigan," by Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor.—Nov. 10, "Hotels and Eating Houses in Three Oaks," by Mrs. M. A. Wilson.—Dec. 8, "Circuses and Shows in Three Oaks," by Jacob Donner.—Jan. 12, "The Hatfield Family," by Mrs. Stella Minster.—Feb. 9, "Early Educational Methods," by Supt. F. T. Northon.—Mar. 9, "Early Farming Methods Contrasted with Modern," by Eugene Davis and Prof. H. B. Vene Klasen.—Apr. 13, "Early Lawyers, Justice Shops and Historical Reminiscences of Three Oaks," by Attorney Geo. Valentine of Benton Harbor.—May 11, Pioneer's Day.

The Three Oaks Historical Society organized in 1916 by Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Warren has become the strongest organization of its kind in any Michigan City of several times the population of Three Oaks. The home of the Society is the Chamberlain Memorial

Museum. Its meetings are held the second Wednesday in each month from September to May inclusive. The officers for the current year are: president, Mrs. Edward K. Warren; vice-president, Fred Edinger; secretary, George R. Fox; treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Wilson.

THE Washtenaw County Pioneer and Historical Society met in the M. E. Church at Dexter June 9 with a good attendance. Among the addresses was an instructive and pleasing outline of the nursing service of the Red Cross since June 1919, given by Miss Stoll, Sup't. of District Nurses. Former Sup't. Slauson of the Ann Arbor schools gave an inspiring address on the ideals and needs of the schools in the new period that is facing us. The next meeting will be held in Ann Arbor.—*Dexter Leader*, June 10.

AMONG THE BOOKS

IT is a most encouraging sign in the advance of democracy to high levels, that scholars of the standing of Professors Ernest Ludlow Bogart and John Mabry Mathews are persuaded that the history of a State of the Union is enough worth while to enlist their ability and skill. Their recent volume is one of the best of the series in which it is written, the closing volume (Vol. V), *The Modern Commonwealth, 1893-1918* in the Centennial History of Illinois. Indeed every writer in this series is a university scholar with reputation achieved by high merit in historical writing. This kind of State historical writing is immensely worth while and the State of Illinois is to be sincerely congratulated upon its historical enterprise.

THE Michigan Historical Commission is in receipt of the handsome *Pictorial War Album* from the studio of Wm. J. Brownlow, 10509 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O., containing 570 illustrations of the life of the hospital units at work and at play in the American Expeditionary Forces.

The material was contributed by members of Base Hospital Unit No. 4, U. S. A. serving with the British forces on the Somme front and by Mobile Hospital No. 5, U. S. A. serving in the Meuse-Argonne sector. The pictures are accompanied with brief and appropriate readings. It has been immensely enjoyed by those who "did their bit" in the service or at home and who have dropped into the Commission's office to look it over.

A VERY readable little volume for the background of early Michigan history is George H. Locke's *When Canada Was New France*. Mr. Locke is chief librarian of the public library of Toronto. He writes the book mainly for children but it will be enjoyed by the youth of every age who like a story. It reveals the special meaning which the Great War has had for Canadians, as a people fighting in the common cause of world freedom. (Canada: J. M. Dent and Sons, Toronto:—United States: Robert M. McBride & Co., N. Y.)

PROF. WILLIAM STARR MYERS has done a good service in his little book of essays entitled *Socialism and American Ideals*, in which he seeks to show "the reasons for thinking that Socialism is in theory and practice absolutely opposed and contrary to the

principles of Americanism, of democracy, and even of the Christian-Jewish Religion itself."

Dr. Myers who is professor of Politics in Princeton University wrote these essays originally for the New York *Journal of Commerce*. In their present form they are published by the Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

ONE of the "after the war" books of permanent value is Charles Lathrop Pack's *The War Garden Victorious*.

Mr. Pack, as president of the National War Garden Commission, writes from fullness of knowledge and experience and with a glowing enthusiasm. Over fifty full page illustrations and several colored plates add vividness to the tale. The frontispiece is one of the colored posters used in 1918, "Every Garden a Munition Plant." A striking picture is "Potatoes Up! Forward March!" A chapter on "Cooperation of the Press" contains numerous newspaper cartoons.

Those who had War Gardens will find the book a joy, and for others it will create envy. Every child should read it. It glows with the spirit of the right kind of patriotism, for peace as well as for war. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.)

A SCHOLARLY study of present day social conditions is made by Prof. Ezra Thayer Towne in *Social Problems*.

This volume is one of the series of social science text-books edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Towne studied under Prof. Ely and now, as professor of Economics and

Political Science in the University of North Dakota, brings to his task the equipment of both special student and teacher.

While the book does not make original contributions it does make a very readable synthesis of the knowledge available on the subjects discussed. It is a work for beginners in the field of social studies. It deals with facts and little with theories. The presentation is clear and its statements impartial. Questions and references are arranged at the chapter ends. Its popular nature makes it useful for clubs and reading circles as well as for schools and colleges.

A reading of the book will convey to the average citizen not only the crying weaknesses of our social system but the possibilities of wise, sane, constructive action to make this a better world in which to live.
(Macmillan Co., N. Y.)

MR. EDWARD DWIGHT TROWBRIDGE of Detroit has written an admirable work in his *Mexico Today and Tomorrow*. He sets out to give "a general idea of the social, industrial, political and economic conditions which have prevailed in Mexico since the fall of the Diaz regime in 1911, and to outline briefly some of the problems which confront the country," and for the general reader the task is well done.

The presentation is plain and straightforward. Mainly the older authorities have been consulted for the background of present-day Mexico, but the real story, which is the author's interest, represents original research. The easy flowing style makes the book very pleasing to read. (Macmillan Co., N. Y.)

OWEN WISTER in *A Straight Deal, or The Ancient Grudge* makes an argument for friendship between the United States and Great Britain,—not so much an argument as a presentation of facts, which speak for themselves.

The book is written in the well known Wister style, in which the writer talks to his reader. In the present case he expects abuse, he says, but is content to remember that "did you assert that twice two continues to equal four and we had best stick to the multiplication table," the nays would be on hand to pelt you with sticks and stones.

"Thinking comes hard to all of us," he observes. "To some it never comes at all, because their heads lack the machinery."

The international moral which he seeks to drive home is, never to generalize the characteristics of a whole nation by the acts of individual members of it, as Americans and Britishers often seem to have done in time past. He takes up one by one the various criticisms of Great Britain commonly made by Americans, and of America by Britishers, and shows them to be based, either on ignorance of well authenticated historical facts, or on prejudices acquired from contact with unrepresentative specimens of both peoples. It is a book immensely worth reading, upon a subject of vast importance to the peace of the world.

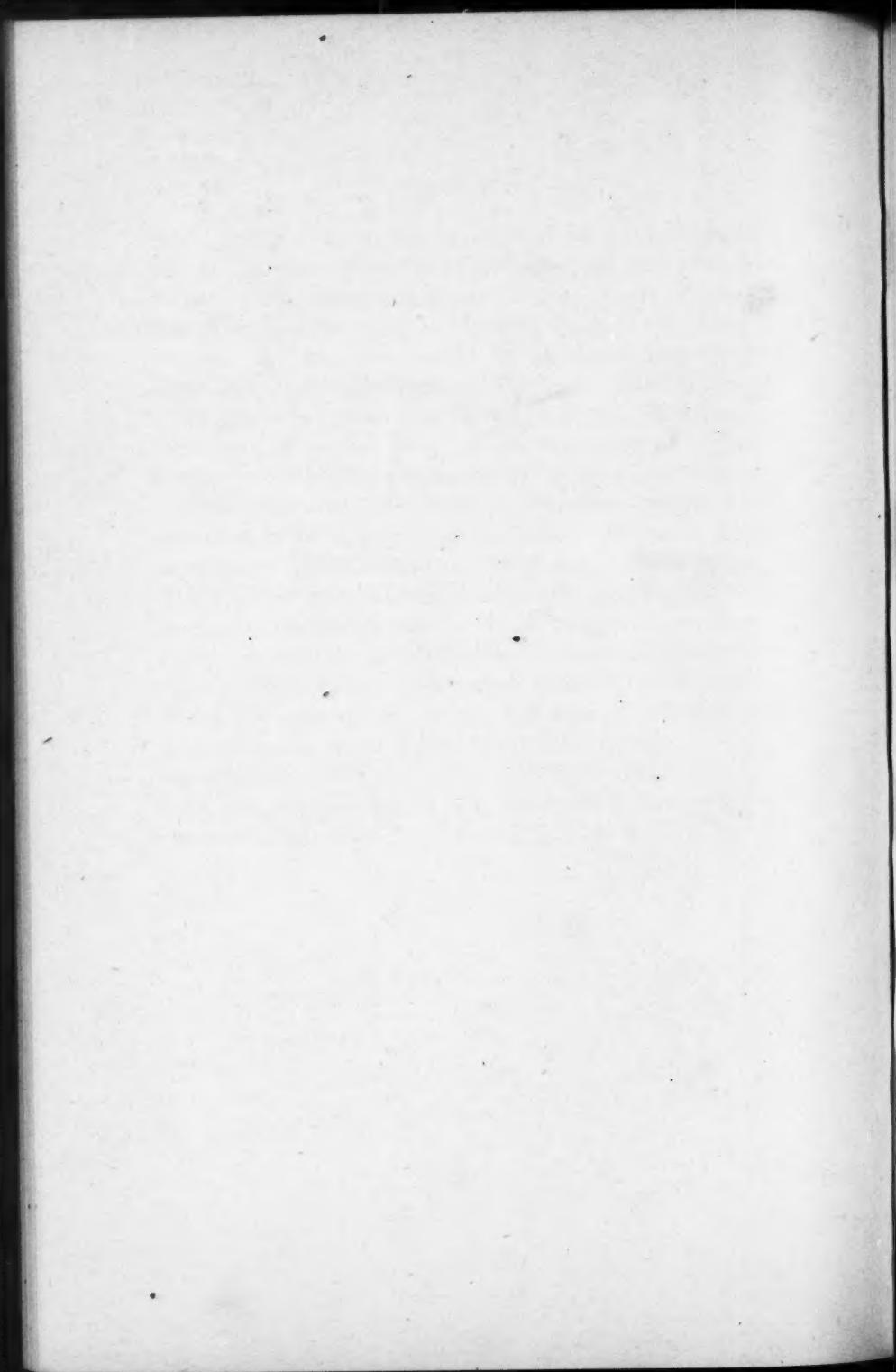
A good idea of the style and content of the book is reflected in the closing paragraph in which he says:

"In this many-peopled world England is our nearest relation. From Bonaparte to the Kaiser, never has she allowed any outsider to harm us. We are her

cub. She has often clawed us, and we have clawed her in return. This will probably go on. Once earlier in these pages, I asked the reader not to misinterpret me, and now at the end I make the same request. I have not sought to persuade him that Great Britain is a charitable institution. What nation is, or could be, given the nature of man? Her good treatment of us has been to her own interest. She is wise, farseeing, less of an opportunist in her statesmanship than any other nation. She has seen clearly and ever more clearly that our good will was to her advantage. And beneath her wisdom, at the bottom of all, is her sense of our kinship through liberty defined and assured by law. If we were so far-seeing as she is, we also should know that her good will is equally important to us: not alone for material reasons, or for the sake of our safety, but also for those few deep, ultimate ideals of law, liberty, life, manhood and womanhood, which we share with her, which we got from her, because she is our nearest relation in this many-peopled world." (Macmillan Co., N. Y.)

PAPERS

(675)



FORT GRATIOT

(By one who loves the memories of the old Fort)

Enclosed in picket walls, four square like fringe of snow,
There gleamed a cluster of white houses, all of wood,
Close facing on a little plat of green, at southern end
were gateways, large and small,
With guardroom near and sentry box hard by the wall.
Across the northern side the barracks lay,
While on the east and west were resident the officers,
Their families too, who later learned
That not within the wide world's varying round
Were many posts of greater beauty found.

On north and east the hospital reposed, beside the river,
Where the play of cooling wind and healing breeze
ne'er ceased.

The powder magazine was at the west,
In isolation placed, protection of the post and garrison.
And over all, as symbol of the federal care,
Old Glory floated, from the staff which rose above the
mound piled near the eastern gate.
It was sacred ground!

Afar spread out, and closing round the Fort,
Stretched fields of ample scope for maneuvers
And for the manly sports of that far day.
The officers, none nobler, held firm sway from year to
year,
O'er ranks of varying fulness answering their com-
mands.

Anon, the troops were scattered, east and west, and south,
Serving betimes the widening tide of immigrants,
And martial suasion bringing to the Red Men,
Children wild of forest and of plain.

Years passed. Then rose occasion to remember Old Fort Gratiot,
And its honors tell. And lo!
Again the tramp of armed men was heard within its gates,
Again the old camp life was stirred, and lived anew
Upon the banks of old St. Clair.
Pleasant the dainty perfume breathed from forest flowers,
From rich earth in fair gardens where the tokens rare
Were raised for prizes at the county fairs,
Which spread amazement through the simple rustic folk.

Fort Gratiot's story! One of most idyllic charm and grace,—
Whether in northern summer's shining hours,
Or in the time of Autumn's gorgeous flowers,
Or in chill winter's winds and fiercest storms,
Or in the awakening days of balmy spring,
Fit setting for the peaceful years.

Thus threescore years and five were passed,
When through old Huron's gate came dismal wail, far out to sea,—
For thee, dear Gratiot, for thee a requiem drear.

Abandoned then, thy glory faded, save in memory.
Enfolded close in history's page and local tale
Are pictures rare which ne'er may fade,
Of leaders fair who left thy well beloved gates
To struggle with the death that fate decreed by Oregon's stream,
By smiting arrow from the Red Man's bow on desolate plain,
Or in the narrow mountain pass.

Time's wireless catcheth now the song and prayer
Of old Fort Gratiot, long respected there,
And adds these words of warning, to beware:
"All glory fades which lacks in colors true;
Look well, then, to the dye of Red and White and Blue."

M. P. H. S. history

OUR SOCIETY: HOW HELP IT TO SERVE

BY ALVAH L. SAWYER

MENOMINEE

THE work of this Society is one which ought to interest every citizen of the State, but because of an apparent proneness of most people to yield to the attractive duties and pleasures of the present, most of us are not sufficiently mindful of our obligations to those who have gone before and those who shall come after. For this reason the committee on program found justification in the selection of my topic.

It has been aptly said that a people which does not honor the memory of its forebears does not deserve to be and will not be honored by those who come after.

As to the very early settlers of this State there was little cause to apply this sentiment. They had no forebears in our history save the Indians, and the wild beasts, and to those settlers there seemed little in regard to these that was worthy of record. It is not therefore greatly to be wondered at, that having the extreme hardships of pioneers to contend with, little was done in the line of historical work.

Although the settlement of Michigan began early in the 19th century, little in the way of systematic historical work was undertaken until more than thirty years after we had attained the position of statehood.

April 15, 1873, the Legislature of Michigan adopted

A paper prepared for the Fifth Annual Upper Peninsula Meet'ng of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society at Sault St. Marie, 1920.

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a joint resolution making it the duty of the State Librarian to issue a circular to the citizens of the State inviting them to deposit in the State Library mineral and geological specimens, Indian relics and curiosities, and books, pamphlets and papers pertaining to the history of Michigan. The resolution also provided that the cabinet so collected should be maintained for public inspection, subject to rules and regulations of the Librarian.

Immediately thereafter the same Legislature enacted a law, which was approved April 25, 1873, providing for the incorporation of State, County and Municipal Historical, Biographical and Geological Societies, and thus a foundation was laid for systematic work, which was immediately begun, and which has been prosecuted with much vigor to the credit of many of Michigan's citizens, but of which work very much remains to be done, and thereby a solemn duty rests upon the people of today.

Pursuant to the Legislative resolutions, the State Librarian, under date of June 2, 1873, issued and distributed throughout the State a circular letter in which she said:

"We should no longer hesitate or delay to gather up and preserve in the archives of the 'Beautiful Peninsula' a history of the acts of those pioneers who have gone before us, and by whose aid were constructed the primitive foundations of our great commonwealth." She referred also to the great importance of traces of prehistoric races, and to our immediate aboriginal predecessors, and enumerated the articles and things necessary to be preserved, and elaborated skillfully

the great importance of the work to the present as well as future generations.

Upon the suggestion of the Detroit *Daily Post* a meeting was called and held at Lansing, March 11, 1874, to which various counties sent delegates for the purpose of organizing a State Pioneer Society, at which meeting the preliminaries were laid for the incorporation of the present Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society. In a brief address the chairman of that meeting said,

"The objects of a State organization are too numerous to mention by me at this time. The main object is to link the past and the present history of the State. The persons who are well acquainted with our early history are rapidly passing away, and it is none too soon to organize A State Pioneer Society."

The meeting appointed a committee to formulate a Constitution and By-laws, and the incorporation was completed at a meeting held in Representative Hall, in the State House at Lansing, April 22, 1874. The object of the Society was briefly set forth in its Constitution, which please note, as being

"For the purpose of *collecting* and *preserving* historical, biographical, or other information in relation to the State of Michigan."

This though short, is a very comprehensive sentence. The work of collecting has assumed a wide range, and the collection thus far made is of priceless value. This sentence in brief, describes the work of the present Society, but the details of that work are found in the thirty-nine volumes of the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections* recording much of great import-

tance regarding our early pioneers and their work, and matters pertaining to the resources of the State.

The work of the Society is also evidenced by an extensive and priceless collection of relics, specimens, curios, paintings and papers that must be seen to be appreciated.

The work of the Society has been entirely voluntary, extensive and invaluable. It remains for us of today not only to continue the work of "collecting," but we have upon us the solemn duty of "*preserving*" what has been and what shall be done.

The Legislature early recognized the importance of the work of the Society, and by repeated appropriations has provided for the expense of printing the "collections" of records and papers.

In 1879, the Committee of Historians of the Society reported arrangements for rooms for the Society in the new State Capitol.

In 1888 the Constitution was amended changing the name of the Society to its present one.

The Legislature of 1913 created the Michigan Historical Commission and provided for its maintenance by State appropriation.

Since that time it has been the general practice of the Governor to appoint members of the Commission from the personnel of the Board of Trustees of this Society, and the Commission and this Society have been enabled thereby to jointly promote their common purpose with greater vigor, and without duplication.

The Commission was authorized to provide a secretary who is paid from the State appropriation,

and who, at the same time acts as secretary for the Society.

The Trustees of the Society have considered that in the selection by the Commission of Dr. Geo. N. Fuller, specially trained for this work at Harvard, Yale, and the University of Michigan, the Commission, this Society and the people of the State are to be congratulated.

Since the taking up of the work by Dr. Fuller very distinct improvement has been possible and has been realized. Among the developments has been the issuing by the Commission, quarterly, of the *Michigan History Magazine*, which utilizes much of the material acquired by this Society, and the publication also of a series of volumes on Michigan, the first of which is entitled, "Economic and Social Beginnings of Michigan," a very valuable work, written by Secretary Fuller. This series has now reached its fifth volume on various topics, and is to be continued.

Through the combined work of the Commission and this Society, the work of the Society has connected up more closely with the work of County organizations. It is largely to this end that the plan was adopted of holding mid-summer meetings of this Society, annually, in the Upper Peninsula, each time jointly with some local society. This is the fifth of these joint meetings, and the interest created, and the benefits derived thereby are very evident.

It is as important today, to us in the Upper Peninsula especially, that the work of collecting historical material should be continued.

I believe that all but three Upper Peninsula counties

now have their local organizations. Those should have them, and all should spur themselves to active work. They will find the State Society and the Commission ready at all times to lend all possible assistance.

To conclude, I desire to emphasize the fact that the Constitution provides as one of the purposes of the Society the "preservation" of our cabinet and collections. This duty remains upon us, and the State needs a fire-proof building for the purpose.

At present the office of the Commission and the Society is a little room 12 feet square in the attic of the State Capitol, woefully deficient in space and conveniences for the proper carrying on of the work of our Commission and Society. The principal exhibition room is on the same floor, mainly the hall ways, and while containing a very fine exhibit, very nicely arranged, to the full extent of the capacity of the room, it is grossly inadequate, and a very large amount of very interesting articles remains boxed up for want of exhibition space.

Needs new quarters

But lack of space is not the only difficulty we have to meet; the Capitol, though a building of the best when built, is not considered fireproof, and as a consequence we are in danger of losing our entire collection by fire, and to replace it would be impossible.

To give an estimate of the value of the present collection is impossible. It is invaluable. One lady made us an offer of ten thousand dollars each for two oil paintings, those of Lewis Cass, whose first coming to our peninsula we are here to celebrate, and one of our first Governors, Stevens T. Mason.

For many years the necessity of more adequate and safe quarters for our collection, which is the property of the State, has been the subject of occasional comment, but at the recent annual meeting of our Society the matter took active form, and a committee was appointed to investigate, and, if found advisable, to promote a plan for the construction by the State of a proper building.

Considerable discussion of the matter was had, involving the fact that the new office building under construction is not sufficiently large to provide the necessary quarters; the further fact that the State Library, which also contains much that could not be replaced if lost, is subject to loss and ought to have more and safer quarters, and ought, because of the close inter-relationship of the two, to be housed in the same building with the Historical collection.

It was further developed that the authorities have contemplated moving the Library into the present new building, but there are serious objections thereto because the whole library is and ought to be kept under one supervision, and it is very essential that the law branch of the Library which is very extensive, be kept convenient to the Court Room and Chambers of the Supreme Court, and it was also considered that the Supreme Court records and files are of immense value, and that they too, ought to be housed more safely.

The problem was aggravated by the further fact that the Supreme Court especially ought to be quartered for various reasons in the Capitol.

Much relief to the situation seems possible from

the fact that the architect of our present beautiful State Capitol, with wise foresight, prepared his designs for a building in the form of a double cross, of which only one was ever constructed, and it seems to remain feasible to maintain the architectural beauty of the present building, by constructing the remaining portion of the building as originally designed to be completed when the needs of the State should demand it.

If such a plan should now be found feasible, it would completely meet the situation by keeping the Supreme Court, the Historical Collections and Records and the Library all in the new section of the Capitol, which of course, must be of fire-proof construction.

It may also be said, there is a large number of very valuable historical articles ready to be contributed by citizens to the State collection when proper and safe quarters shall be provided therefor.

From these suggestions it will be seen there remains a very large field for work in the Historical line. Whatever the committee recommends as to the time and the method for meeting the necessities in the way of a building, should be accepted as a guide to our activities for the present, and if immediate action in preparing to build is recommended, that should be a signal for the active support of each and every devoted citizen of the State to put the project over. A meeting of this committee will be held in October.

THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BY PROF. SOLON J. BUCK, PH. D.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOCIETY

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

*History and
Administration*

IN brief: The Minnesota Historical Society has an annual appropriation of \$25,000 from the State, \$6,000 a year from private endowment funds, and an additional amount from annual and life membership fees.

Has a fire proof building erected by the State at a cost of \$500,000.

Has a Museum occupying an entire floor of the building.

Publishes a quarterly Magazine, the *Minnesota History Bulletin*.

Publishes a series of volumes known as the *Minnesota Historical Collections*.

Has a library of 125,000 books and pamphlets shelved in a steel book stack with a capacity of about 400,000 volumes.

Has a newspaper collection of 10,000 bound volumes shelved in a specially constructed newspaper stack with a capacity of 20,000 bound volumes.

Receives and binds about 400 Minnesota newspapers currently as gifts from the publishers, including at least one from every county in the State.

Its manuscript collection is absolutely essential to the study and writing of Minnesota history.

Its potential control of the noncurrent archives

of the State departments, counties, cities, towns and villages of Minnesota will make its collection eventually indispensable in the administration of government in Minnesota.

It has one of the largest collections of genealogical and biographical publications in the United States.

It has awakened the people to a proper State pride in their history as a commonwealth which has reacted through State legislation in placing Minnesota in the front rank with the older States of the Union in the preservation of State history.

The Minnesota Historical Society was organized on November 15, 1849. The object of the Society, as stated in its creative Act is to collect and preserve historical materials calculated to illustrate and perpetuate the history of Minnesota. Later (1856) the State Legislature further provided that: "The objects of said Society.....shall be, in addition to the collection and preservation of publications, manuscripts, antiquities, curiosities, and all other things pertaining to the social, political and natural history of Minnesota, to cultivate among the citizens thereof a knowledge of the useful and liberal arts, science and literature."

In 1915 its government was vested in an executive council composed of the Governor of the State and five other State officers *ex officio*, and thirty life members chosen by ballot every three years at an annual meeting of the Society. The officers of the council, who are also the officers of the Society, are a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. They are elected by the council for a

term of three years. There is an executive committee composed of the president, the secretary, the treasurer, and two other members of the council appointed by the president, which transacts the business of the society under the direction and subject to the approval of the executive council. The secretary is *ex officio* the Superintendent of the Society and as such is charged under the direction of the executive committee or the council with the administration of all its activities.

The financial support of the Society comes mainly from the State, the appropriation for the current biennium (1919-21) being \$25,000 a year. There is also an income of about \$6,000 from private endowment funds: Membership fees bring a small additional amount.

Membership in the Society is of three classes,—active, corresponding, and honorary. The active members are also divided into three classes,—annual, sustaining, and life. Dues of annual members are \$2.00 a year, of sustaining members \$5.00 a year, and of life members \$25.00. Active membership carries with it the privilege of participating in the business meetings of the Society and of receiving its publications.

The annual meetings of the Society are held on the second Monday in January, except in legislative years when they occur on the second Monday after the assembling of the Legislature. A public session is held in connection with these meetings, at which an address is delivered on some historical topic of general interest. The council holds an annual and

three stated meetings each year, and these also furnish occasion, as a rule, for open sessions for the reading of historical papers. All these meetings are held in the Historical Building.

THE HISTORICAL BUILDING

The present building, located on a commanding eminence near the Capitol, was authorized by the Legislature in 1913, \$500,000 being appropriated for the purpose. Construction was not commenced, however, until December 1915, because it was found necessary to have the act amended by the Legislature of 1915. The building was practically completed by December 1917, and the work of moving was begun immediately.

The reading room was opened to the public on January 16, 1918 and the formal dedication of the building took place on May 11, in connection with the 11th annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association which convened in St. Paul at the invitation of the Society.

The building has five floors. The south end of the basement and ground floors are occupied by the Minnesota Public Library Commission, now a division of the State Department of Education. In the basement are located the janitors' and engineer's rooms, and the heating and ventilating machinery. On the ground floor are the photostat room, a kitchenette and rest room for the staff, and the shipping and receiving room of the Society, part of which serves temporarily as the office of the Minnesota War Rec-

ords Commission. Portions of both lower floors are also occupied by the main book stack and the newspaper stack.

The accompanying floor plans show the location of the various rooms on the first and second floors. The Department of Education occupies rooms on the south end as well as a few adjacent rooms on the west side of both floors (105-112 and 211-217). On the first floor are the newspaper reading room (102) and the main reading room (101), both opening off from the central corridor, and connected with each other by an interior doorway. The book stack is reached through the east end of the reading room. On the second floor are the manuscript room (209), the Superintendent's office (208), the general office (204), the editorial office (205), and the catalogue and accessions rooms (201, 202), all connected with each other by interior doorways, and all, except the manuscript room, reached from the main corridor through room 204. The entire third floor is occupied by the museum and galleries.

The main entrance from the street leads to the first floor; the two small entrances on either side of the steps of the main entrance lead to the ground floor. A passenger elevator gives service to all floors, and the main book stack is equipped with an automatic service elevator. There are also two automatic book lifts, one in the main stack room, which serves also the shipping and catalogue rooms, and one in the newspaper stack room which extends to the newspaper reading room above. The service driveway in the rear is accessible to the shipping and receiving room

of the Historical Society at the north end on the ground floor, and to the shipping rooms of the Department of Education at the south end on the basement floor.

The exterior walls of the building are constructed of warm gray granite, quarried at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota; the marble of the main staircase and of the floors of the corridors and stackrooms is from quarries at Kasota, Minnesota; and the stone for the walls of the vestibule and entrance hall on the first floor is from deposits at Frontenac, Minnesota. The style of architecture is Roman Renaissance reduced to its simplest elements, the central motive being an Ionic colonnade projected over a recessed loggia.

THE MAIN LIBRARY

The main library contains at present about 120,000 printed books and pamphlets, not including newspapers, which are administered in a separate division.

It endeavors, first of all, to collect all books, pamphlets and miscellaneous printed matter relating in any way to Minnesota. These include official publications of State, county, and city departments and institutions; publications of semi-official or private societies, organizations and business establishments; periodicals issued in Minnesota; works by Minnesota authors; and publications about Minnesota, its subdivisions, physical features, citizens, institutions, and organizations. Current material is acquired as well as that relating to the past.

This Minnesota collection occupies a separate portion of the book stack where it may be conveniently

consulted by any one desiring to study the State in any of its various aspects.

The field of Americana is so large that the library cannot attempt to cover it fully. So far as available funds will permit however all important works in general American history and a somewhat more comprehensive selection of books relating to the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region are acquired.

The library is an official depository for the publications of the United States Government, and its collection of the documents of other States supplements that of the State Library, particularly for the period prior to 1881.

Special subjects in the field of Americana for which the library has well rounded collections are geology, archeology, Indians, biography, travel and description, local history, political science, economics, and education.

On two subjects the library aims to have practically complete collections of available material. These are American genealogy and the history of the Scandinavian element in the United States.

The collection of genealogical material ranks among the best of its kind in the country. Besides a large number of family histories, it includes files of practically all the genealogical magazines, many sets of collected genealogies, files of the publications of the hereditary patriotic societies, and many volumes of vital records. The various printed indexes which guide the investigator are included, and much supplementary material is available in individual biographies, the publications of historical societies, published

archives and military records, and a remarkable collection of town, county, and State histories. Both amateur and professional genealogists are constantly at work in the library and from it has been drawn the evidence to support innumerable applications for admission to hereditary societies.

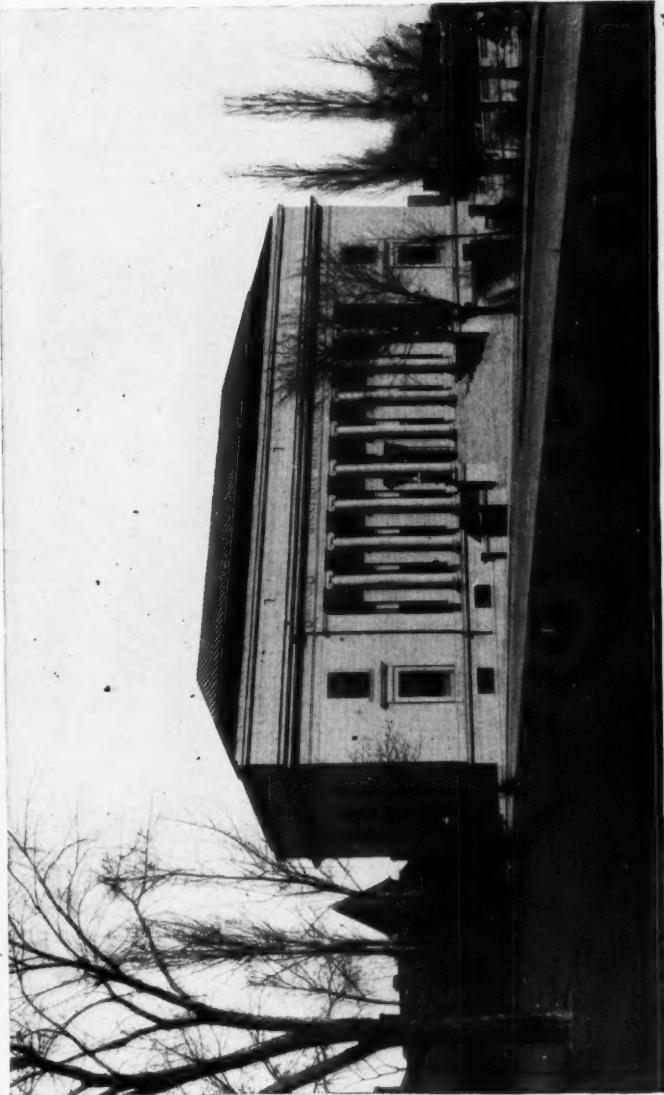
The Society has recently begun to devote special attention to the history of the Scandinavian element in the United States. In order to avoid duplication, an agreement was made with the board of regents of the University of Minnesota by which the University library will acquire material relating to the Scandinavian languages and literatures and to the history of the Scandinavian countries themselves, and the Historical Society will collect material relating to these nationalities in the United States. In accord with this agreement the University library transferred to the Society its extensive and valuable O. N. Nelson collection. During the summer of 1918 the Society also acquired another large collection from Professor Gisle Bothne of the University of Minnesota. About fifty Scandinavian-American newspapers and periodicals from all parts of the United States are being received currently, and many back volumes have been acquired from various sources.

The Society has had the aid of Scandinavian experts in the bibliographical work of building up this collection, and there are usually on the staff one or two assistants with a knowledge of the languages to help in caring for it. The accessions department keeps in touch with the more important Scandinavian publishing houses and watches the periodicals for titles of such

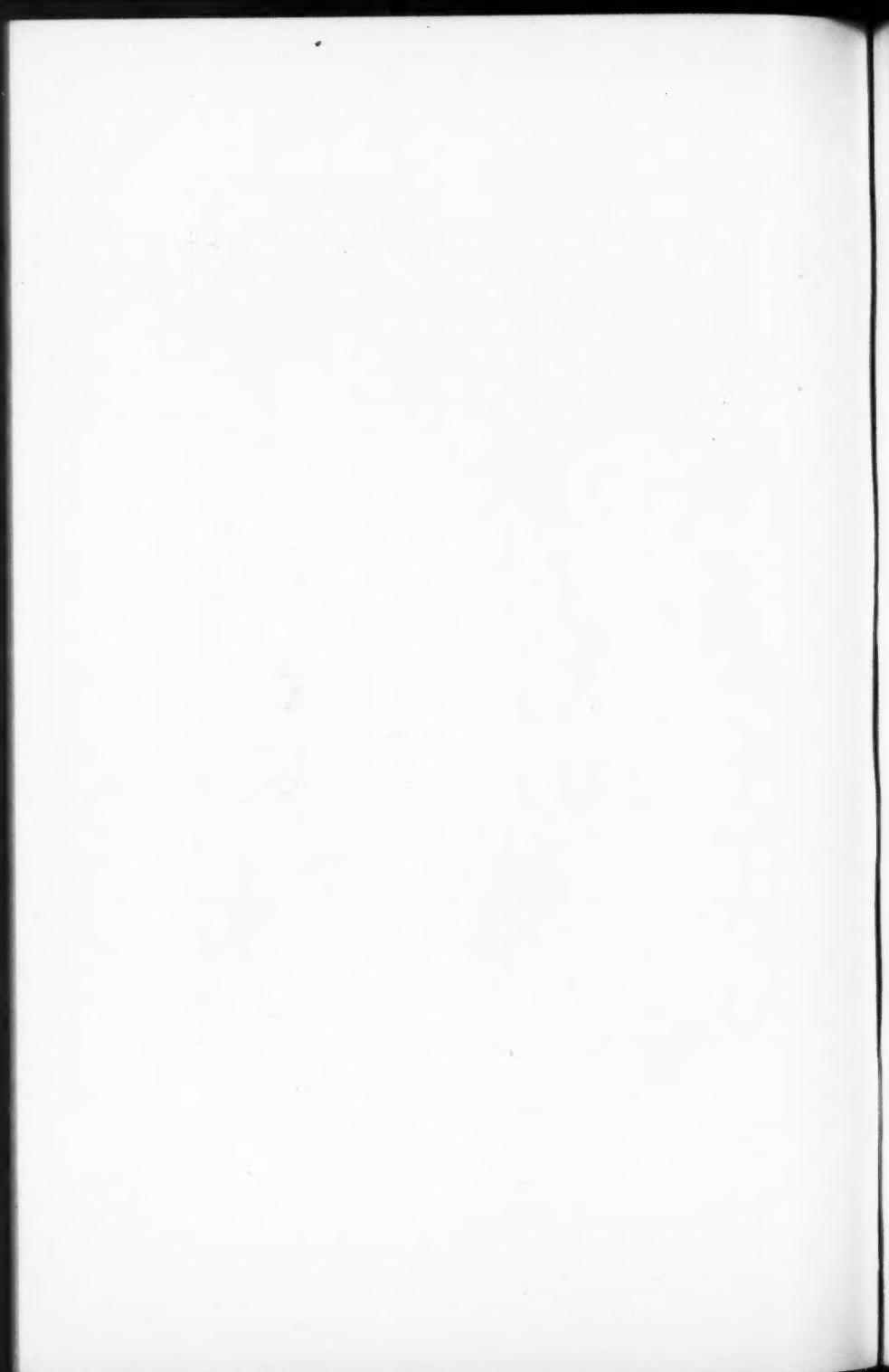
publications as it seems desirable to acquire. It is believed that the collection will soon be, if it is not already, the most complete of its kind in the country.

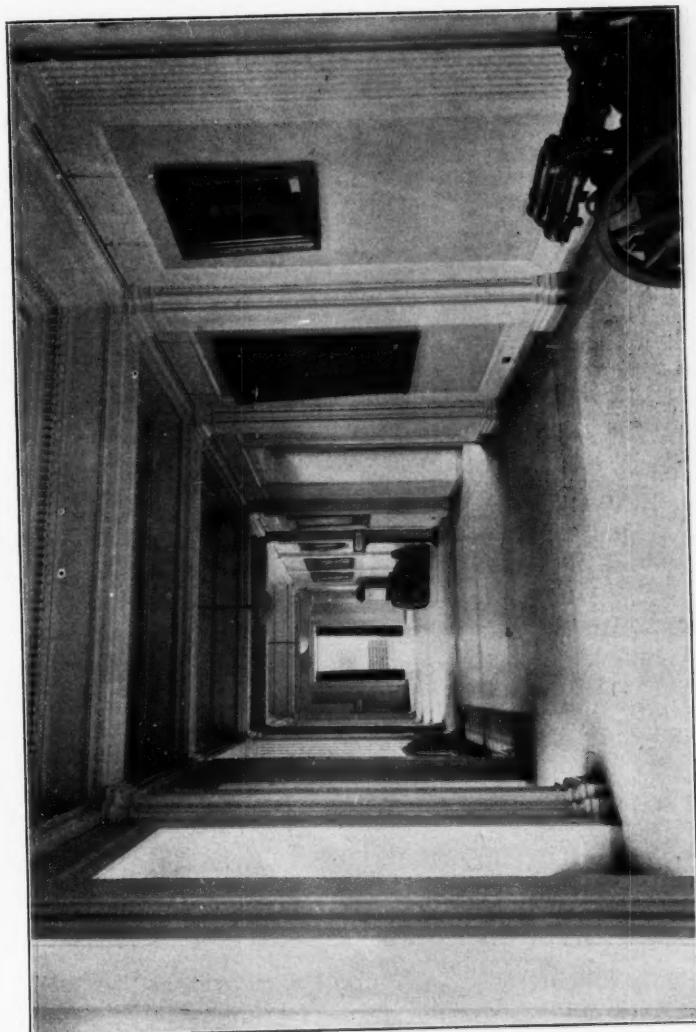
Outside the field of Americana the present policy of the library is to maintain select reference collections rather than to build up comprehensive collections for research purposes. The various encyclopedias, indexes and other standard reference works will be found on the shelves, and the most important books relating to foreign countries are acquired as far as possible. Works in the scientific field are not collected except on subjects closely related to history, such as geology and anthropology. Books of fiction are also excluded unless they have historical value or are the products of Minnesota authors. In the past, when the output of books was smaller, the limits of collection were less restricted; and all sorts of works have been received as gifts; so that rare and curious items on almost every conceivable subject may be found in the library.

The resources of the library are free to the public and are available through the reading-room service. The collections are primarily for use in the building, but books not frequently used in reference work and not difficult to replace if lost may be borrowed by responsible persons for home or office use. Inquiries by mail or telephone for information that can readily be found in the reference books of the library are answered by the librarian with as much dispatch as circumstances will permit. The privilege of consulting books in the stack is extended to competent persons who can furnish satisfactory references.

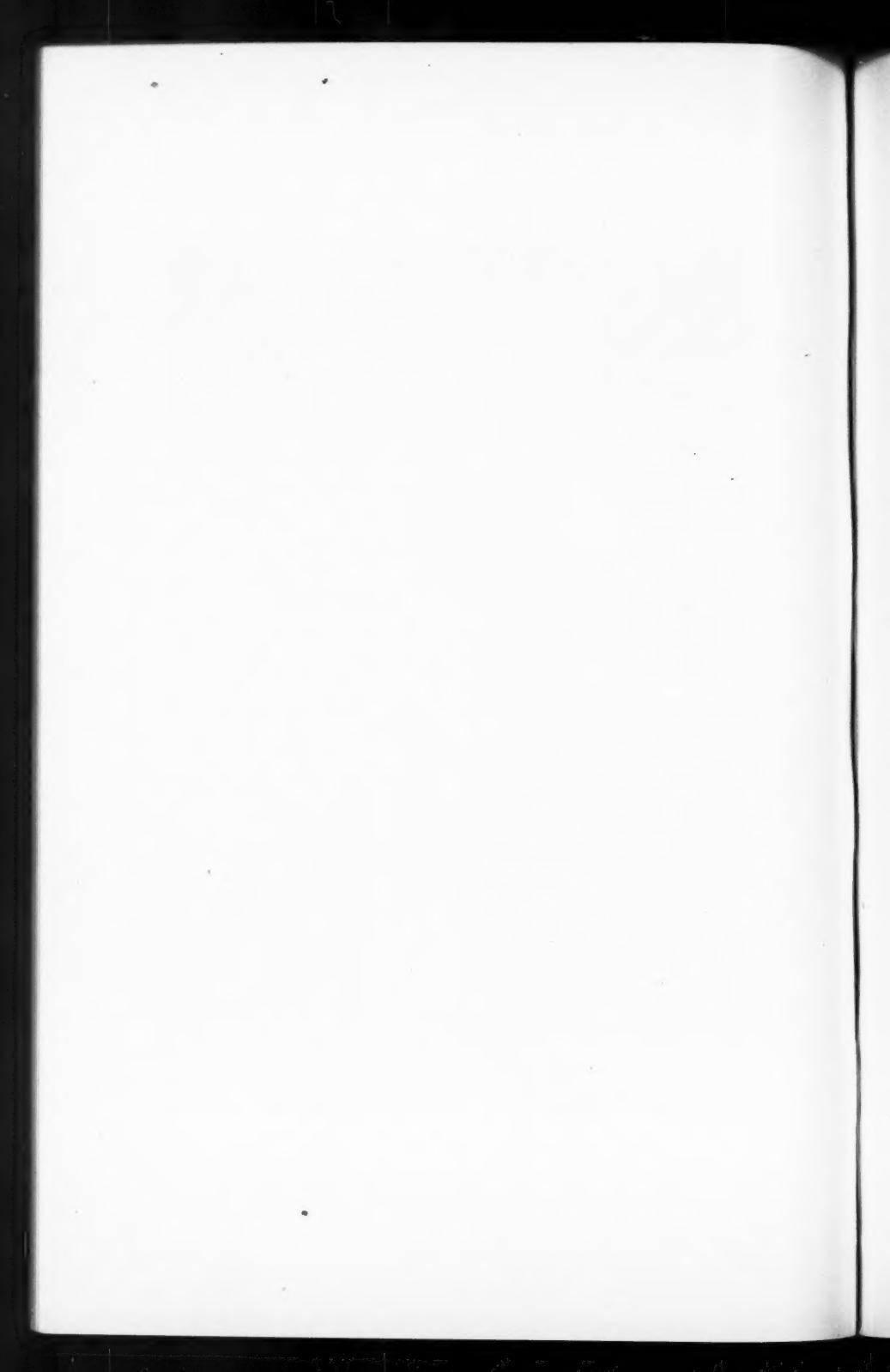


MINNESOTA HISTORICAL BUILDING





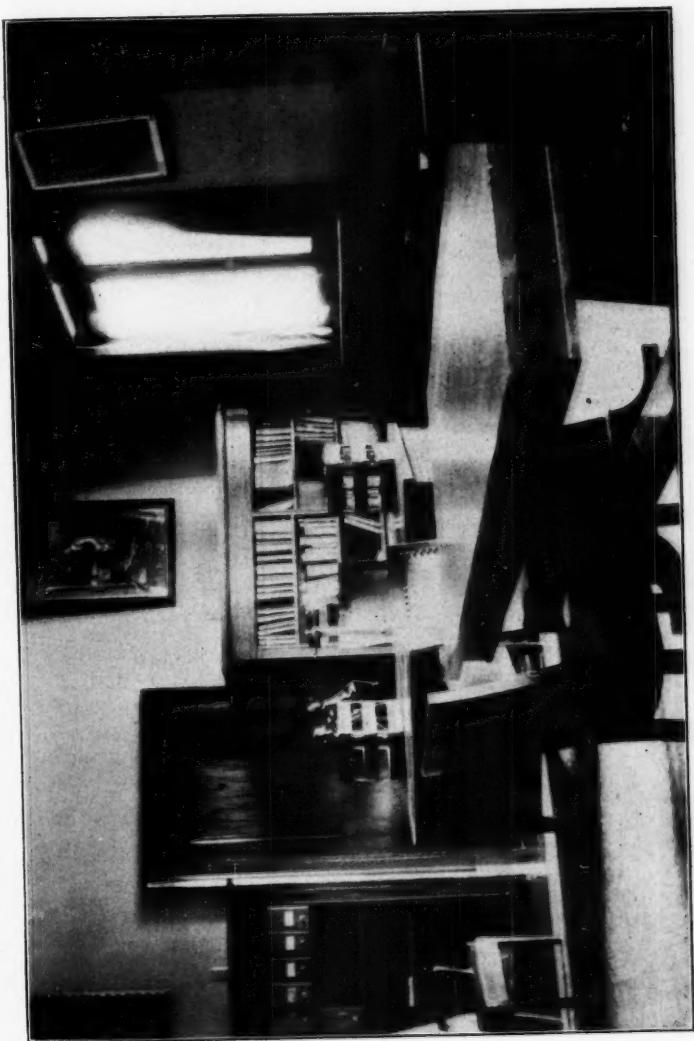
THIRD FLOOR CORRIDOR, MINNESOTA HISTORICAL BUILDING



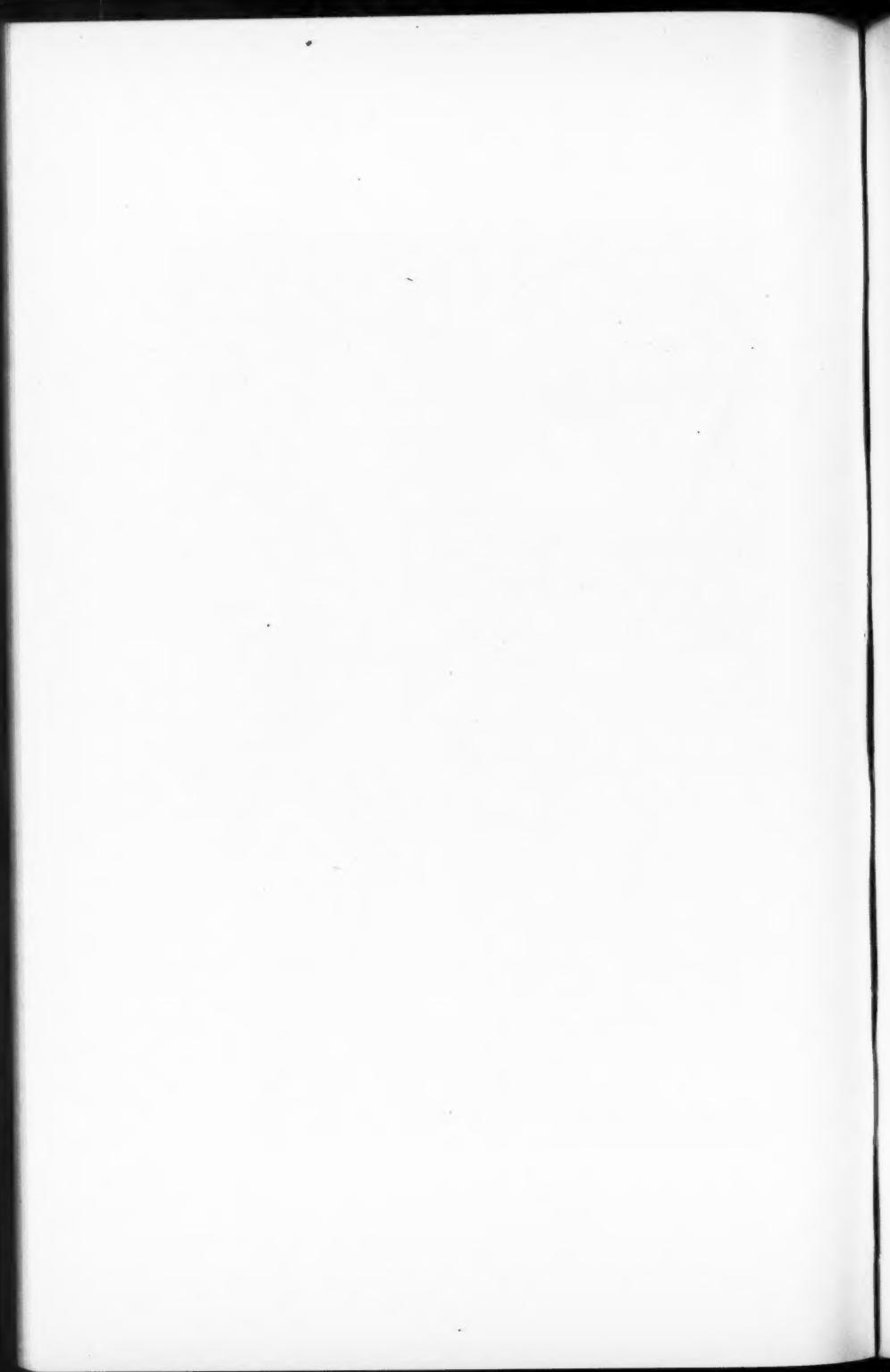


FIRST FLOOR CORRIDOR,
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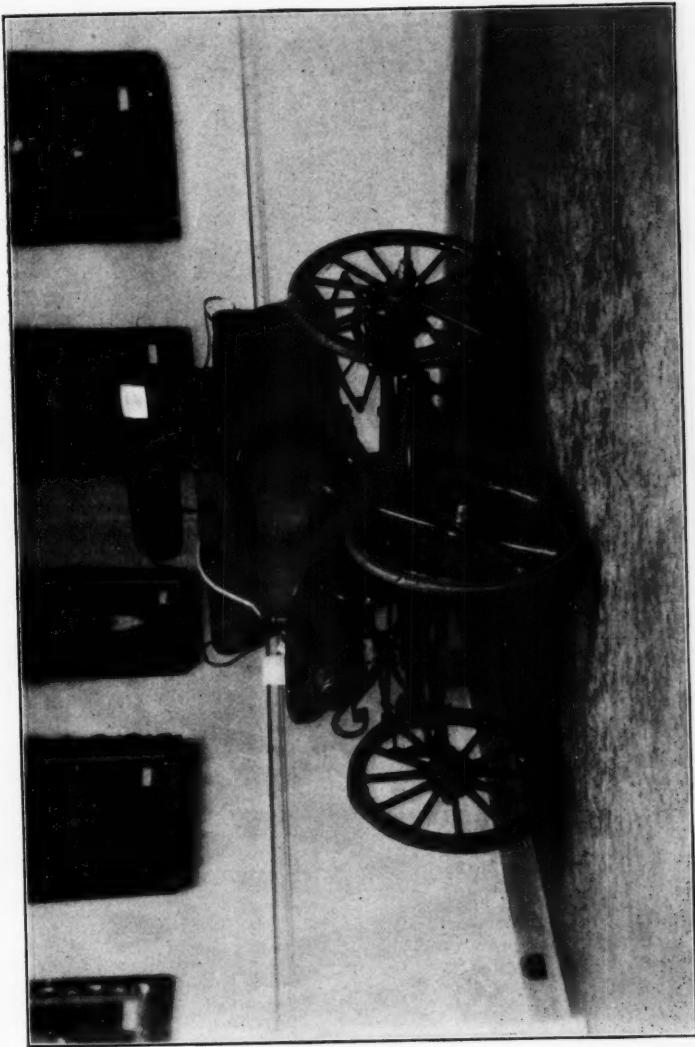


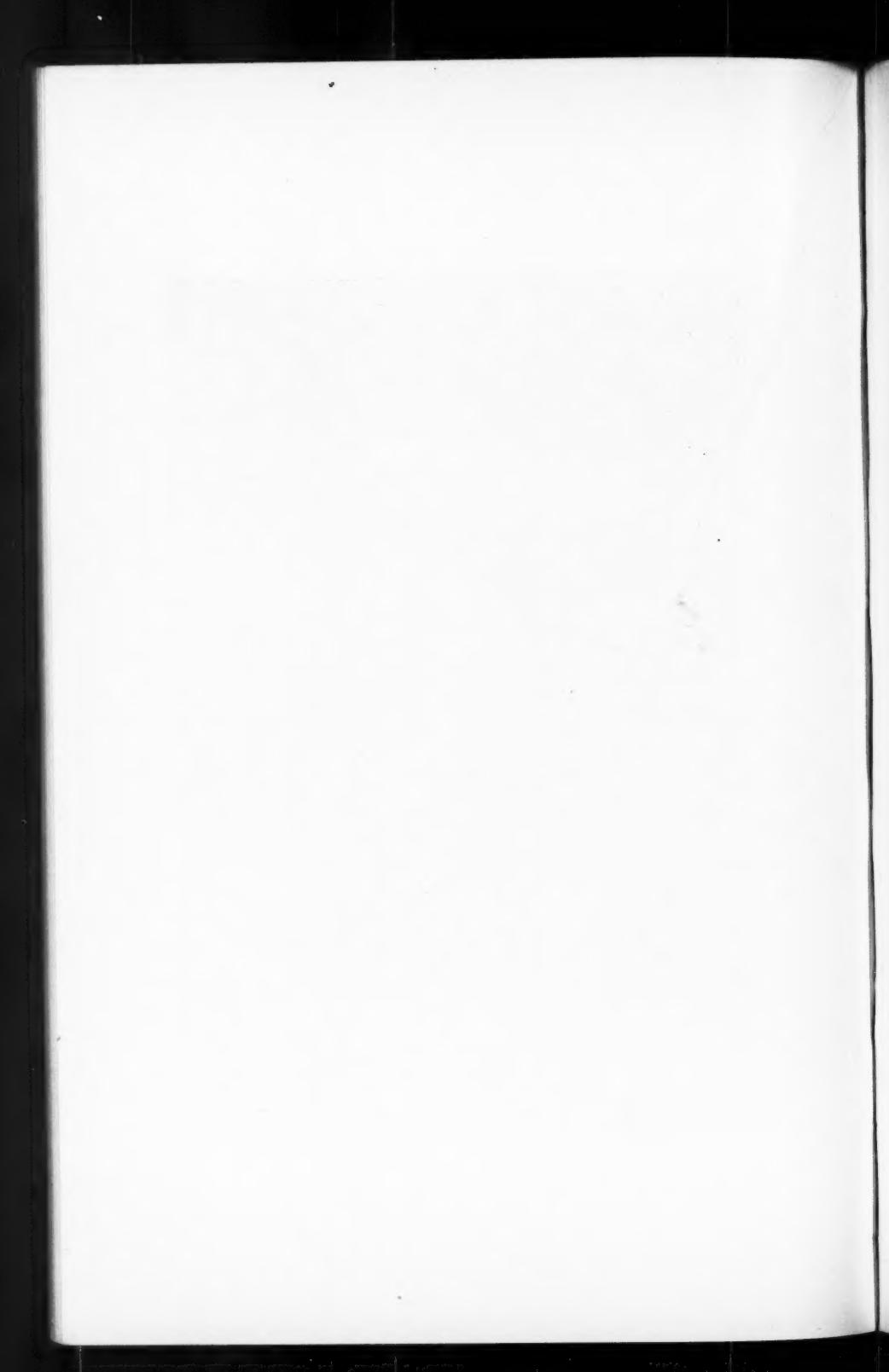


SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MINNESOTA HISTORICAL BUILDING



A CORNER OF THE MUSEUM, MINNESOTA HISTORICAL BUILDING





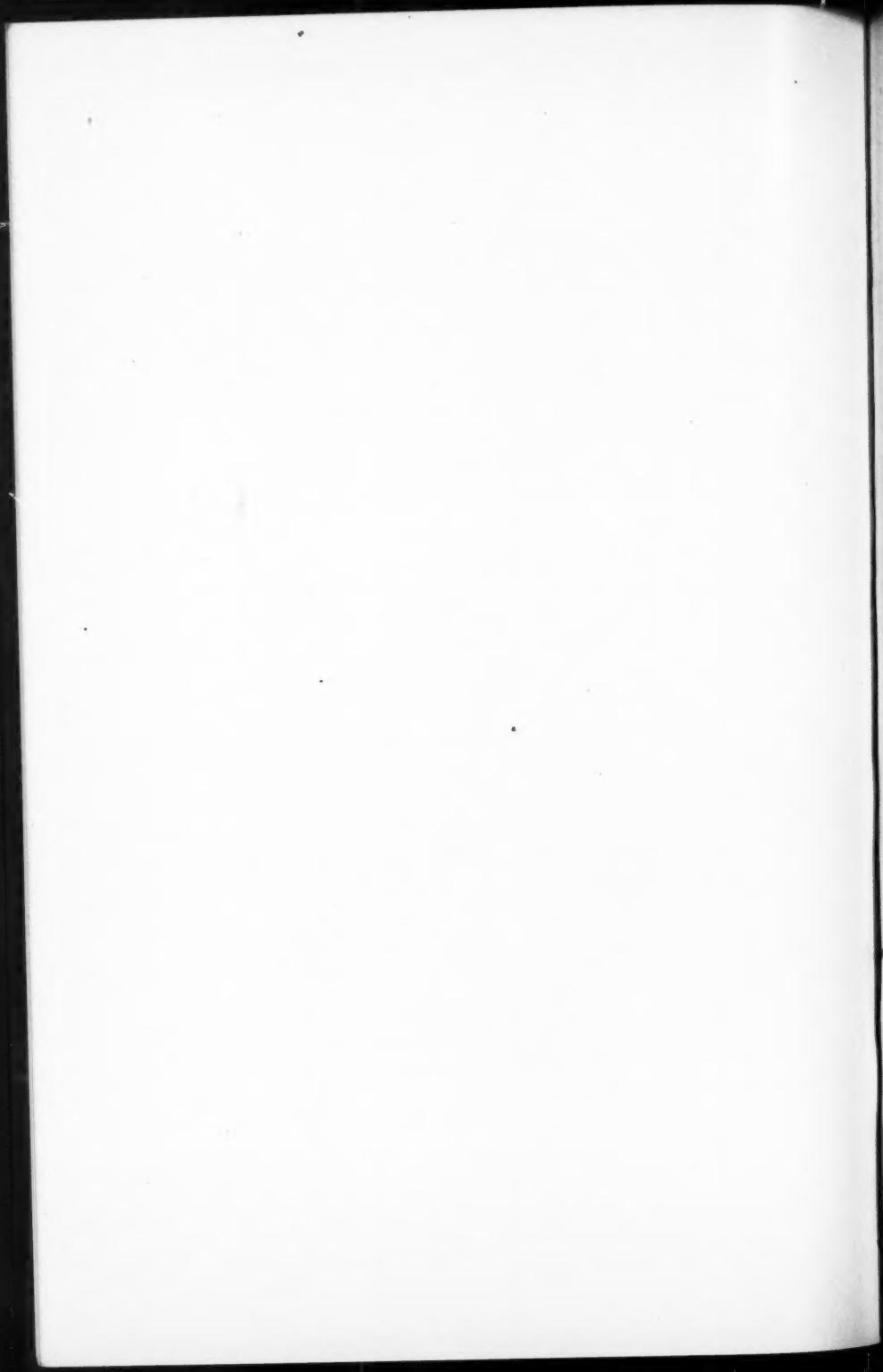


WEST HALL OF THE MUSEUM, MINNESOTA HISTORICAL BUILDING





READING ROOM, MINNESOTA HISTORICAL BUILDING



The stack room occupies four full stories on the east side of the building from the basement to the second-floor ceiling, and encloses an eight-tier enameled-steel self supporting book stack with a capacity of 384,000 volumes.

THE NEWSPAPER DIVISION

One of the most valuable parts of the Society's library is the collection of Minnesota newspapers numbering about 10,000 bound volumes and ranking among the half dozen largest and best-cared-for newspaper collections in the country. Most of the files are complete from the beginning of the paper, and organs presenting various points of view can be found for every period from the first appearance of the press in the State in 1849 to the present.

This collection is an invaluable source of information for State and local history and is much used by research workers. It is also consulted frequently by attorneys for legal evidence, especially with reference to the publication of notices. At present about four hundred papers, including at least one from every county in the State are received regularly as contributions from the publishers, and back files of papers not received as issued are occasionally acquired.

With reference to papers published outside the State, no attempt is made to rival the great collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society, but the library possesses long files of a number of important papers and the current issues of about a dozen of the principal dailies representative of different sections of the country

are turned over to the division for preservation by the Minneapolis Public and University libraries.

The newspaper reading room is equipped with special racks for holding the volumes while they are being consulted and contains a cabinet for the current files of the daily papers most frequently called for. All other current files and the bound volumes are kept in the newspaper stack room, which is directly below the reading room and extends for some distance along the front of the building. This contains a four-floor, fireproof stack capable of housing about 20,000 newspaper volumes.

THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

From the very beginning of the Society's activities the importance of collecting and preserving the unprinted sources of history, and especially of the history of Minnesota has been recognized, with the result that the Society now possesses a large and invaluable manuscript collection.

When the transfer to the new building took place, a separate division was created to take care of this material and a room on the second floor was set aside for its use. Since then the work of cleaning, pressing, arranging, filing, and cataloguing the material has been pushed forward rapidly, so that, in spite of large accessions during this period, most of the collection is now available for consultation by students.

A considerable portion of the manuscript collection consists of correspondence and other personal papers of men who have played a prominent part in the

history of Minnesota—such men, for example, as Henry H. Sibley, Alexander Ramsey, Franklin Steele, and Ignatius Donnelly. The papers of a large number of men of less prominence are included, however, and these are often fully as valuable as the others, particularly to the student of social and economic conditions.

Besides the personal papers, which are usually kept together in a chronological arrangement, there is a large mass of material which is classified by subjects. This includes individual manuscripts such as letters, journals, reminiscences, genealogies, and monographs; and collections, large and small, of the papers and records of organizations of all sorts, such as military companies, commercial firms, churches, clubs, and societies.

The unbound material in the manuscript collection is filed flat in manila folders placed vertically in specially constructed dust-proof and light-proof filing boxes. These boxes are arranged on the shelves in the order of the classification, together with the bound volumes, such as letter-books, account-books and diaries. Because of insufficient space in the manuscript room some of the less used groups are kept in the book stack. It is expected that ultimately the more valuable groups of papers will be mounted and bound into volumes, and many of the older documents will have to be repaired and reinforced with mousseline.

The catalogue of the manuscripts contains donor, author, title, and subject cards, and a few of the collections have been calendared, that is, cards have been made for individual letters or documents with brief

statements upon them of the contents of the item. These cards are filed in chronological order and supply a sort of table of contents to the collections. Such calendars, when completed and indexed, will greatly facilitate the work of the investigator.

The manuscript room is open to the public and contains tables for the use of students and workers. Some of these tables, which are covered with plate glass, are used also for frequently changed exhibits of interesting groups of manuscripts.

The collections of the division are supplemented by a calendar, containing at present about 25,000 cards, of manuscript materials relating to the upper Mississippi region in the archives of the State, interior, and post-office departments of the Federal Government. The compilation of this calendar has been made possible by the cooperation of the historical agencies of six northwestern States and the work is being continued in other sections of the national archives. It is expected that ultimately transcripts or photostat copies will be obtained of the more important documents here listed as far as they relate to Minnesota.

The manuscript collection has been built up almost entirely by contributions from public spirited citizens who have recognized the Society as the proper custodian of such material and have welcomed the opportunity it offers for the permanent preservation of papers relating to themselves, their relatives, and the organizations with which they have been connected. When necessary, material is accepted with reasonable restrictions as to the use to be made of it. The possession of a photostat enables the Society to make

reproductions of valuable documents with which the owners are unwilling to part.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES

The most obvious source for the history of any organization is its official archives,—the records and papers which are compiled or accumulated in the course of its activities,—and this is true no less of the State and its subdivisions, the counties, towns, and cities, than of organizations of a private character. It is quite in accord with the objects of the Society, as specified in its charter, therefore, that it has devoted considerable attention of late to the problems involved in the care of non-current State and local archives and in making them accessible to students of history.

All the European countries and some of the American States make provision for the assembling of non-current records from the various departments and local jurisdictions in some place where they may be classified and cared for by experts. In Minnesota the most satisfactory solution appeared to be the designation of the Historical Society as the official custodian of such material, and the first step in that direction was taken when the Legislature of 1915 provided the Historical Building should be erected "for and adapted to the use of the Minnesota Historical Society and for the care, preservation and protection of the State archives."

The Legislature of 1919 enacted a law empowering the Society to act as custodian of State and local archives and authorizing the transfer to it of non-

current public records whenever it is prepared to receive them.

The Society cannot undertake archives work on a large scale until more space is available in the building for work rooms and storage and funds are available to pay for the services of an Archivist and assistants. When that time comes it is expected that a separate archives division will be established.

In the meantime, however, a beginning has been made in the transfer of important State archives to the custody of the Society, where they are being cared for at present by the manuscript division. About 600 boxes full of executive archives and twenty bound volumes of executive registers and similar material have been received from the Governor's office. Of this collection practically all the papers dating from the beginning of the Territory in 1849 to 1860,—an invaluable group for historical purposes,—have been cleaned, pressed, arranged, and filed and are now available for use by students.

Other archival material in the custody of the Society includes the records of the surveyors general of logs and lumber for the first and second districts and a number of small groups and miscellaneous items.

THE MUSEUM

The sources of history consist not merely of printed and written material but also of physical objects and pictures which help to reproduce the life and conditions of the past. The collection, preservation and display of this class of material is the function of the Society's museum.

The whole of the third or top floor of the new building, consisting of four large exhibition halls, several storage closets and an office, was designed for the use of the museum. The rooms are lighted from above, with all glare and shadow eliminated by the use of syenite glass which diffuses the light. The south hall is used at present as an auditorium, in which are held the meetings of the Society and of other societies and clubs, but the walls of the room are available for the display of portraits. The north hall is devoted to Indian and archaeological material, and the east and west halls contain the general historical exhibits. A part of the west hall is used at present as a work room. Framed pictures are hung on the walls in all the rooms and also in the corridors.

The collections of the museum relate primarily to Minnesota but include also considerable material pertaining to other parts of the United States and to foreign countries. Particularly notable are the extensive collections in the field of American archaeology. The general historical collection, although large and valuable, is somewhat haphazard in character, having been built up by gradual accumulation during the seventy years of the Society's existence, but an attempt is now being made to round it out in various lines by systematic campaigns for material. Among the large objects of special interest are the first printing press used in Minnesota, a hand loom, a Red River cart, and one of the first automobiles brought to the State. Classes of material which are fairly well represented include old-fashioned clothing, objects illustrative of domestic life, and World War specimens. The picture

collection contains thousands of photographs, cuts, and prints, and about five hundred framed pictures, mostly portraits of men and women who have played a part in the history of the State. There is also an extensive collection of posters gathered mainly during the World War.

Since the transfer of the museum to the new building and the appointment of a curator, rapid progress has been made in the classification and cataloguing of the collections. The unframed pictures are divided into groups by size, arranged by subject within each group, and placed in vertical files; and a card catalogue of the entire picture collection enables one quickly to ascertain its resources on any given subject or to locate a desired picture. The historical and archaeological objects are recorded in an accession book, numbered, and provided with explanatory labels. No catalogue of this material is available as yet but it is expected that one will be begun in the near future.

In the arrangement of exhibits the primary purpose is to interest and instruct the hundreds of people who visit the museum every week. The specimens are grouped in some logical or chronological manner and much historical information is conveyed by means of carefully written labels. Most of the large objects and some of the more significant of the smaller ones are kept on display permanently, but it is neither possible nor desirable to exhibit all the possessions of the museum at any one time. By occasional changes in the main groups and by the frequent display of special exhibits, often related to some current event or anniversary, the interest of the public is sustained and the

educational possibilities are increased. Material not on exhibition is kept in the large storage closets so arranged that it is readily available when wanted by investigators. Of the extensive archaeological collections much of which is of interest mainly to specialists, the greater part is kept in storage and only selections of typical unusually interesting articles are exhibited. Only a part of the framed pictures, also, can be hung at any one time, and the unframed pictures are displayed as a rule only in special exhibits. For these the resources of the Society's book and manuscript collections are frequently drawn upon also.

The work of the museum with school children is particularly promising. Teachers of courses in history, government, geography, domestic science and other subjects are rapidly discovering the facilities which it offers for visual instruction, with the result that a large number of grade and high school classes not only from the Twin Cities but also from other parts of the State, are brought to the museum to examine and study the collections. Twice a month during the school year, on the second and fourth Saturday afternoons at three o'clock, special museum talks for children in the grades from the fourth to the eighth inclusive are given by the curator or other members of the Society's staff. These talks, which are very popular with the children, serve to arouse an interest in and an appreciation of the things of the past.

THE RESEARCH AND EDITORIAL DIVISION

Not content with the mere collection and presentation of the materials for history, the Society has

from the beginning promoted research to extend the boundaries of historical knowledge and disseminated historical information by the publication of original documents and narratives, monographs, papers, and compilation of data.

The first publication, issued in 1850 with the title *Annals of the Minnesota Historical Society*, consisted of an address by the Reverend E. D. Neill on "The French Voyageurs to Minnesota in the Seventeenth Century" and a "Description of Minnesota" by Henry H. Sibley (32p.).

Similar *Annals* were published in each of the three succeeding years, and in 1856 a report submitted by the Society to the Legislature was issued as a Territorial document with the title *Materials for the Future History of Minnesota* (141p.).

These publications were reprinted in 1872 as volume 1 of the *Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society*, and this series has been continued to the present day.

The *Minnesota Historical Collections*, as this series is commonly called, consist at present of seventeen volumes of which one, volume 10, is bound in two parts, and one, volume 16, is still incomplete. Nine of these volumes are made up of miscellaneous documents, papers, sketches, and memoirs, and the remainder consist of monographs or special compilations.

In the future the *Collections* will be reserved mainly for original material; and a number of series of volumes have been planned, to include all the important sources not elsewhere readily available in print for the various periods and phases of Minnesota's history.

The Society has in press at the present time the first volume of a three or four volume *Critical History of Minnesota*, by Willaim W. Folwell.

A quarterly magazine, the *Minnesota History Bulletin*, has been published since 1915. Each issue contains one or more papers or addresses and also reviews of books touching on Minnesota history, information about the activities of the Society, and historical news and comment. Occasionally a section devoted to notes and documents is included.

Annual reports to the Legislature were published for the years from 1867 to 1878 inclusive, and these are followed by a series of twenty biennial reports.

The publications are sent regularly to all members and to libraries with which exchange relations have been established. The reports are distributed freely as long as the supply lasts, and copies of the other publications are available for purchase, with the exception of volume 4 of the *Collections*, which is out of print. Price lists will be supplied on application.

The preparation or revision of copy and the reading of proof for the various publications are the principal functions of the research and editorial division of the Society. This division also undertakes, however, to compile information on all sorts of historical problems in response to inquiries received by mail. Desiring to extend its service as widely as possible, the Society welcomes such inquiries, especially when they involve the use of material not generally available and come from people unable to use the resources of the Society in person.

FIELD WORK

This Society was among the first in the Union to undertake a systematic survey of its field for the purpose of bringing to light scattered and hitherto undiscovered, little known, or neglected sources of historical information, and of arousing a more general and active interest in State and local history. A field agent was employed in this work from September 1916 to the end of 1917, and during this period about 35 communities in 24 counties were visited. The pressure of other more immediately essential tasks and the lack of funds necessitated the suspension of this work during 1918 and the following years but it will be resumed at the first opportunity.

The work of the field agent centered about the task of making comprehensive inventories of the archives of the counties of the State as found in their court houses, with notes on the condition of the records and the methods of making and preserving them. These inventories were completed for 16 of the 86 counties of Minnesota. When the remainder of the counties have been covered the inventories will be published, and it is hoped that the resulting volume will serve not only as a useful guide book for those who have occasion to consult the records, whether for historical or other purposes, but also as a starting point for a movement to improve the administration of county archives.

The field agent endeavored also to discover and list extant files of local newspapers in the places visited in order that the newspaper material available to

workers in Minnesota history might be supplemented either through accessions to the Society's collection or through centralized information about files to be found in the localities. Search was also made for manuscripts and museum objects of historical value in private hands with a view to acquiring or at least locating and listing them. In each community an endeavor was made to arouse in as many people as possible an appreciation of the value and possibilities of local historical work, with the object of securing their interest and cooperation and of paving the way for the establishment of county historical societies.

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

From the very beginning of American participation in the war, the various departments of the Society made special efforts to acquire, along with material normally secured in the course of their regular procedure, as many as possible of the special products of wartime activities and conditions.

It soon became evident, however, that a mere extension of the Historical Society's normal activities would not suffice, but what was needed was a regular wartime drive, carried on by a statewide organization, specially created, manned and financed for the purpose. In August 1918 therefore, the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, at the suggestion of the Society, authorized the establishment of and provided funds for a Minnesota War Records Commission, the members of which were appointed by the Governor. The Superintendent of the Society was chairman of the

Commission, its field agent served as director, and office space was provided in the Historical Building. The Legislature of 1919 established the Commission as a statutory body and appropriated \$10,000 for its work during the biennium 1919-21.

Plans have been made for the ultimate compilation and publication of an elaborate history of Minnesota in the war, to include rosters, documents, and a general narrative; but the available funds are insufficient for undertaking this at the present time. The immediate task which the Minnesota War Records Commission set for itself therefore was that of bringing about the collection and preservation of all available material relating to Minnesota in the war.

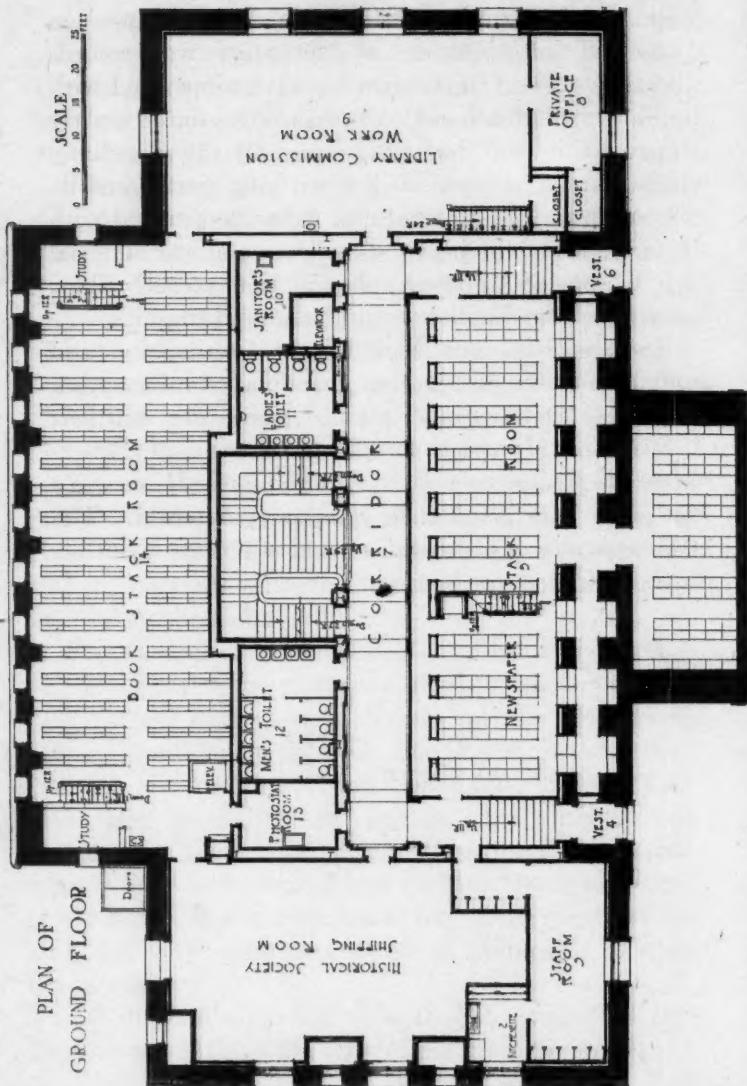
To this end war records committees have been established in nearly all the counties of the State, to make local collections for preservation in the counties and to cooperate with the Commission in building up the State collection.

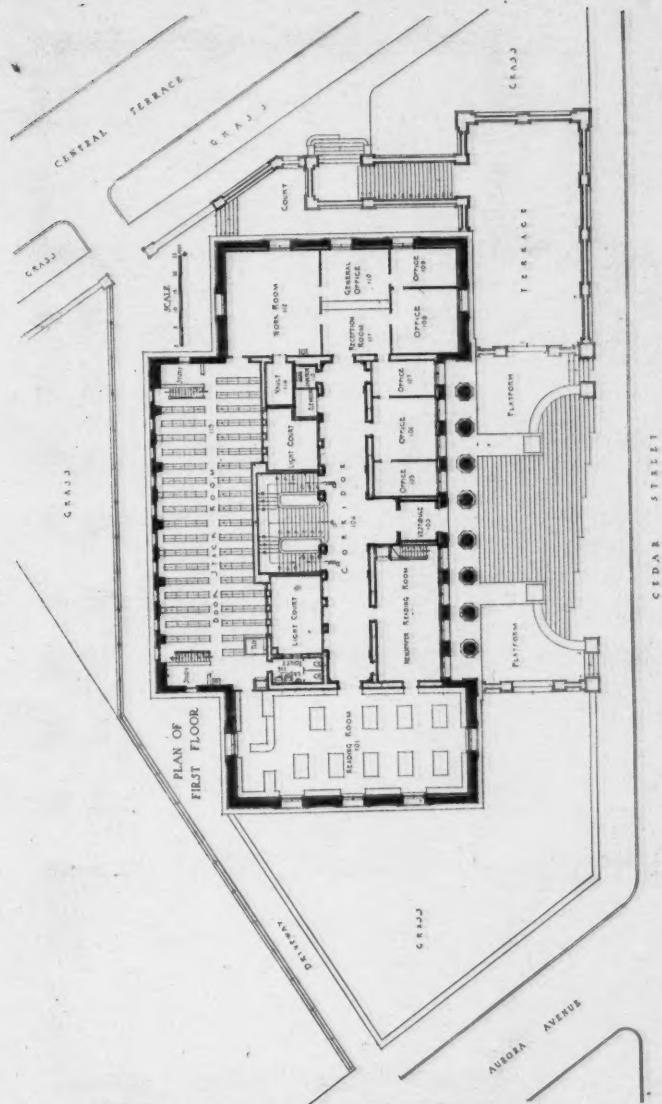
The Commission is acquiring the State headquarters files of official correspondence, records, and reports of many of the various war agencies such as the United States Employment Service, the Y. M. C. A. War Council, and the War Camp Community Service, and also large quantities of private and semi-private material. Comprehensive forms for individual service records have been printed and through the cooperation of the Bonus Board these forms have been filled out by all but a very small percentage of Minnesota men in the service.

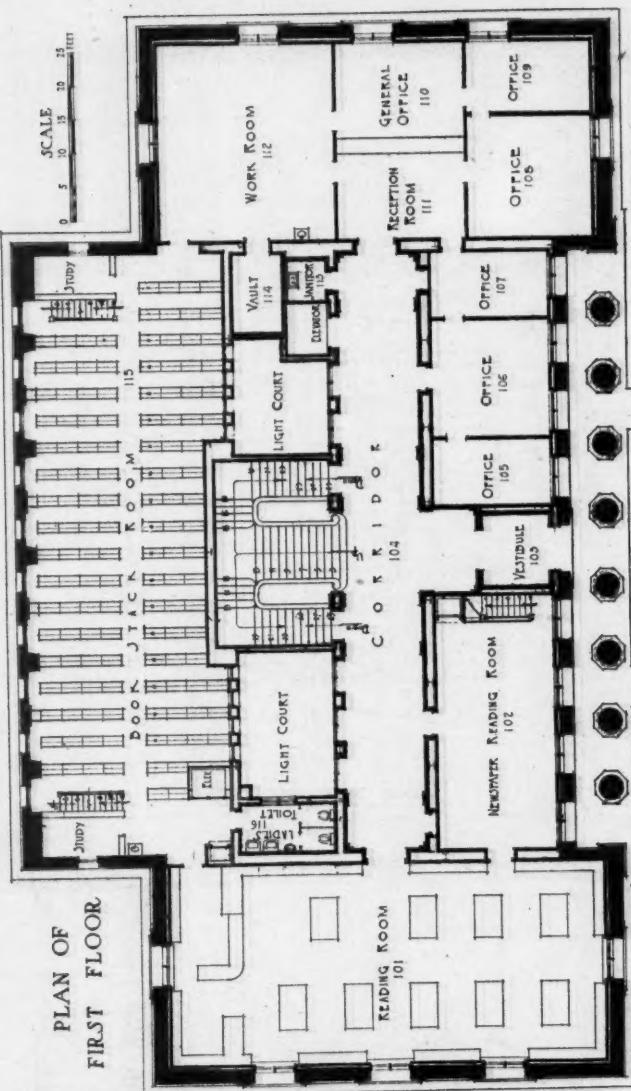
All this material will ultimately be added to the files of the Minnesota Historical Society, which is

designated by the law establishing the Commission as the official custodian of the State war records collection. The Commission has also cooperated with the library of the Society in procuring printed matter relating to the war, including especially the miscellany which formed a part of the working paraphernalia of every war organization; and it has cooperated with the museum in building up its collection of war material such as posters, photographs, motion picture films, lantern slides and military equipment and trophies.

Two bulletins published by the Commission and available for free distribution give detailed information about its activities and plans. These are entitled: *A Statewide Movement for the Collection and Preservation of Minnesota's War Records*; and *Minnesota's Part in the War, Shall It Be Adequately Recorded*. The latter contains a discussion of and a tentative outline for the proposed war history.

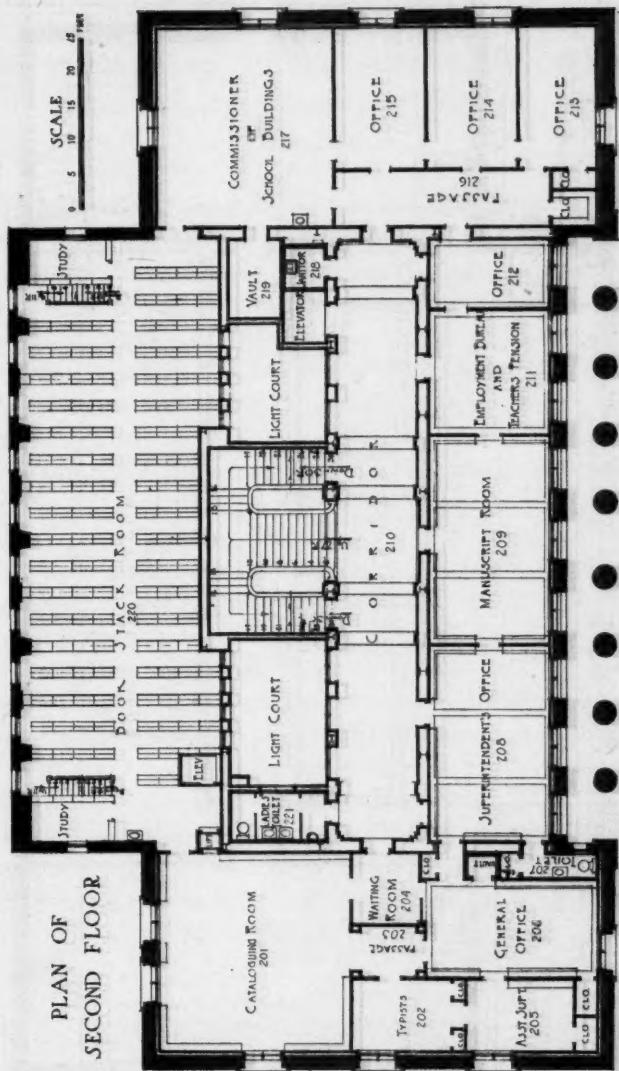


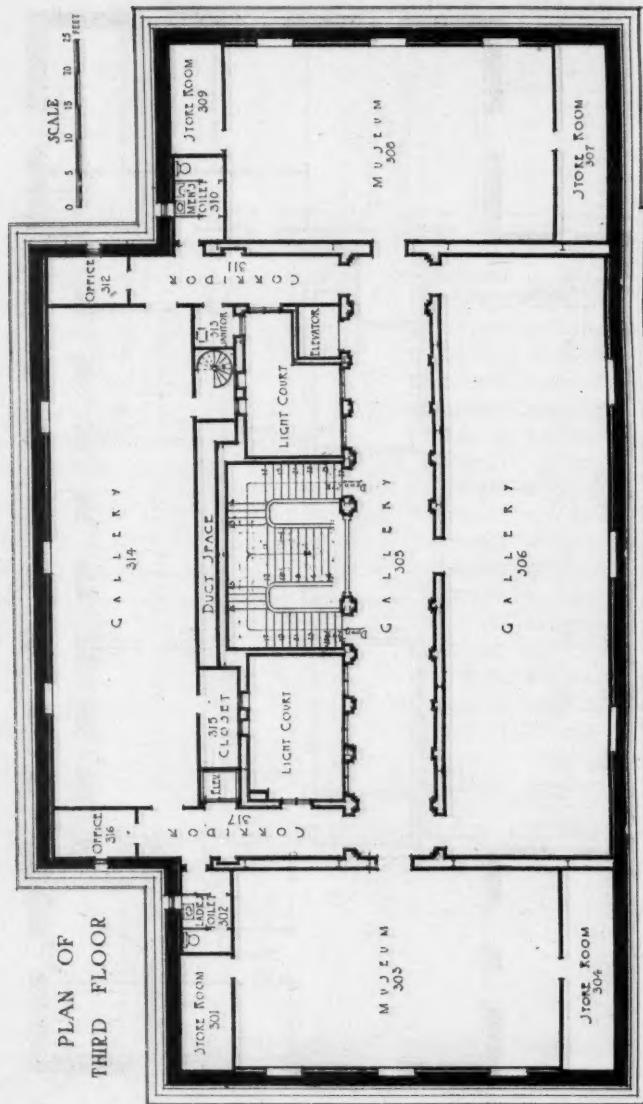




THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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AID TO EDUCATION BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

BY THE LATE JONATHAN L. SNYDER, LL. D.

EAST LANSING

UNIVERSAL and liberal education is the product of American democracy. Learning and schools, both elementary and higher, have existed almost from the beginning of history, but to this country belongs the credit of developing a national purpose for the erection of schools which would contribute to the good of all the people and the upbuilding of the nation. The modern and higher conception of education as a governmental function is of comparatively recent origin. It did not come over in the Mayflower with the pilgrim fathers. It has developed largely during the last century. It has been a slow evolution developing coeval with our national spirit, the first beginnings of which are difficult to trace to their origin. The first settlers seem to have had no clear, definite purpose concerning education. Their ideas of schools were meager and undefined and were largely the product of the training received in the countries of the old world from which they came; they felt to some degree the necessity of a limited or very elementary education for the laboring classes, and of a higher institution which would give classical training to the few who expected to follow one of the three learned professions.

This paper was written by Dr. Snyder in 1915 and it was his intention to revise it before publication, but the plan was cut short by his death in 1919.

The first definite declaration in support of the principle of the responsibility of the commonwealth for the creation and maintenance of common educational opportunities, we find in the Acts of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1642. Thomas Jefferson in his famous Bill for the More General Diffusion of Knowledge submitted to the Virginia Legislature in 1779, set forth practically the same principle.

The acceptance however, on any large scale of the responsibility of the state for education was far more belated in other sections of the country than in New England. The idea was new and grew slowly. Neither the Declaration of Independence nor the Constitution a dozen years later, referred to education in any way. This was not because education had already been conceded to be a purely state function. Nor was it because the members of the Constitutional Convention did not appreciate the value of education. Half of them or more were college bred, and among the others were Washington and Franklin. Education found no place in their deliberations because it was looked upon as of only local and private concern and not a function of organized government. Further evidence that such was the common opinion is found in the fact that eight of the thirteen constitutions of the original States made no mention of education. In Georgia and Pennsylvania the legislature was enjoined to see that one or more schools were erected in each county. The Massachusetts and New Hampshire references were more comprehensive but less definite. North Carolina stated that the legislature should so arrange

that the public might be enabled to instruct youth at low prices. The fact that only five of the thirteen States felt any responsibility for the education of their children, would indicate how slowly the democratic idea of education developed.

Educational outlook and purpose, however, grew out of their democratic life, and the stronger and freer that life became, the more rapid and virile it grew. As the people began to exercise their freedom and manage their own affairs untrammeled, they developed in their idea of government and education. They soon learned that if the people were to rule wisely they must be wise, hence means of education must be provided for all by the state. As democracy really became free and as the conventionalities of the mother political systems came to be really obsolete, the educational purpose gained volume and force. As the tide of humanity moved westward they managed their governmental affairs with confidence and freedom, and as a consequence the educational purpose grew rapidly and decisively. While the constitutions and laws of the original States made little or no reference to education, those of the newer States were alive with it. They not only made provision for elementary schools which should be open and free to all, but for higher schools, colleges and universities which should be common to all. The older States in the East learned rapidly, though reluctantly, from the newer States in the West and changed their constitutions to provide for state school systems. Today every State has made wise provision for education and every child under the national flag has not only the right but the opportunity

to secure an education at the cost of the State in which it lives. Normal schools, universities and technical schools maintained at public expense have brought the higher forms of education practically within the reach of every child of this great nation.

While the National Government very wisely left the management of educational affairs to the various States it has always furnished the initiative, and often the means, by which the States were led and inspired to action. From the very first the National Government has been aggressive in educational matters and used its great heritage, the public domain, to further the diffusion of knowledge and the education of the youth of the land.

The first ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory, passed by the Continental Congress in 1785 and the more famous one of 1787, set apart "section 16 of every township" for the maintenance of public schools; the latter Act declaring, "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." This ordinance was renewed in 1789 after the adoption of the Constitution, and all the States admitted into the Union from the beginning of the past century down to 1848 have received under it the specified 16th section. In 1848 on the formation of a Territorial government for Oregon the 36th section was set apart for schools in addition to the 16th. The fourteen States—with the exception of West Virginia—admitted between 1850 and 1890 received two sections instead of one, and the four States admitted since 1890 have

received four sections of each township or the equivalent thereof for the support of schools. In addition to these grants to the States at the time of their admission to the Union the eighteen others admitted to the Union between 1802 and 1876 have received (Act of 1841) 500,000 acres each, or 9,000,000 acres; and the States admitted since 1876 have been granted over ten and one-half million acres; more than half of the proceeds from the sale of these lands has been devoted to educational purposes. Fourteen States have received under the designation of swamp lands (Acts of 1849, '50 and '60), an aggregate of about sixty-two and one-half million acres which has also to some extent been devoted to the same purpose. The aggregate of lands thus granted amounts to the grand total of about 140,000,000 acres which may with substantial accuracy be taken as a grant from the General Government to the several States for the support of common schools. In addition a number of States have added to their school funds the proceeds from the sale of saline lands of which 650,000 acres were granted to fourteen States by the Federal Constitution.

While in some States the large grants of land for school purposes have been wasted, squandered and scattered like forest leaves, yet in most States a magnificent endowment still remains. In the early days land was so plentiful that its value was not appreciated, but the newer States have learned from the recklessness of their older sisters and are endeavoring to conserve carefully their national endowments. The grants made in later years have been safeguarded by restrictions

university school land

placed upon them as a condition of the grant. Michigan stands about midway between the two classes, having received about five and one-half million dollars for the common-school fund. In many of the newer States the land received from the Government, which is increasing rapidly in value, has not all been disposed of. The following is an estimate of the amount some of the States expect to realize from the national land grants for public schools: Texas 100 million; Minnesota 100 million; Montana 100 million; Nebraska 25 million; Kansas 10 million; North Dakota 50 million; South Dakota 60 million; Colorado 30 million; Washington 75 million; Idaho 50 million; Oklahoma 40 million.

The munificence of the Government, however, has not ceased with its care for common schools. The Ordinance of 1787 which has already been referred to, besides its provisions for schools, set apart not more than two complete townships of land to be given perpetually for the purpose of a university. Congress in this action fairly represented the best sentiment of that day in behalf of higher education. It should, however, be remembered that there were no State universities at that time and that the National Government was far in advance of public sentiment in making provisions for and initiating the development of universities to be fostered and controlled by the State. Each State organized since the beginning of the past century has by virtue of this Act received two townships for the support of a university, and a few have received a larger amount. Beginning with 1889 a new policy was adopted, and the last ten States admitted

have received large grants for higher education. In the case of Oklahoma one section of land was granted for the aid of the university, normal schools, and agricultural and mechanical colleges in addition to other liberal grants. Most of the new States have also received liberal grants of land for the aid of normal schools, and for charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions. The total amount of land granted by the National Government for university purposes has been about three and one-half million acres.

Just as the action of the Government in setting apart land for public schools stimulated the development of school systems on the part of the States, so our great State universities, which now rival the best universities of the world, had their origin in the Congressional Act setting apart land for their support. With this endowment, all new States, Michigan leading the way, established universities, which have had a growth never before realized by institutions of learning.

But great as has been the influence of the grants made by the National Government in behalf of the common schools and state universities, by far the greatest and most far reaching in every way was the grant made in 1862 for the benefit of schools of agriculture and mechanic arts. Up to this time we had followed the educational traditions of the old world, which meant a little elementary training in the common branches for the many and literary or classical training for the few who expected to follow one of the learned professions. The act of '62 was designed as the bill states, to promote "the liberal and practical education of the

industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." This was a radical departure from the educational path which had been followed for centuries and it has turned out to be in the course of time the greatest endowment of higher education ever made at one time by the act of any legislature.

The agitation and influence which led to the passage of this Act were started soon after the founding of the Government. They were first and almost entirely devoted to the cause of agricultural education. Agricultural schools sprang up in a number of States. Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio and several other States made efforts more or less extensive along this line. Many of the older universities tried to meet the demand by establishing professorships of agriculture. The University of Michigan, Columbia and Yale made the attempt, the latter with considerable success. Michigan was the first State actually to establish and put into operation an agricultural college. The Legislature of 1855 passed the Act establishing the Michigan Agricultural College, and it was opened for students in May 1857. The Constitution of Michigan adopted in 1850 was the first to provide for the establishing of such a school, and Michigan as well was the first State to ask Congress (1850) for a grant of land for the endowment of an agricultural college, a request which finally led to the granting of land by Congress to all States for the establishing of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Many claims have been put forth as to the origin of the Act of '62. Illinois claims that a distinguished

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citizen of that State, Professor Turner, was the author of the Act. Illinois had not up to that time established a State university. It had on hand several hundred thousand dollars which had accumulated for that purpose. There was a strong feeling led largely by Professor Turner, that this fund should be used in establishing a university which should serve the interests of the industrial classes of the State rather than the professional classes. The colleges of the old type in the State endeavored to have this fund divided among them. Out of this controversy grew the petition to Congress to grant land to all the States for the purpose of establishing industrial universities which would be affiliated with the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Michigan had already in 1850 endeavored to have a grant made to one State and had failed.

Massachusetts, on April 20, 1852, asked for a "grant of public lands in aid of national normal and agricultural colleges [which would be to the rural sciences what West Point is to the Military], for the purpose of educating teachers and professors for service in all the States of the republic."

On April 17, 1852, the New York Legislature petitioned Congress "to make grants of land to all the States for the purpose of education and for other useful public purposes."

The Illinois convention held at Springfield on June 8, 1852, and endorsed by the convention held in Chicago November 24, 1852, memorialized Congress "for the purpose of obtaining a grant of public lands to establish and endow industrial institutions in

each and every State in the Union." In 1853 Illinois issued a circular edited by Professor Jonathan B. Turner setting forth his plan for an industrial university.

✓ Justin S. Morrill entered Congress on December 1855, and before he had been a member of the House three months, on February 28, 1856 introduced a resolution that the committee on agriculture be requested to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more national agricultural schools for the purpose of offering a "scientific and practical education at public expense." That a "brand new" congressman should think of appropriating public lands for the purpose of establishing schools in which the education offered should be of a "scientific and practical" nature is a noteworthy event. He undoubtedly introduced this resolution on his own initiative, as it seems not at all likely that a congressman so new to his position would be requested to bring to the attention of Congress such a new, radical and at the same time important educational measure. Every one acquainted with the tradition and experience of Congressional action knows the fate that is likely to befall a resolution introduced by the new member, and Congressman Morrill was no exception to the rule; his resolution was promptly objected to and not received. Yet Senator Morrill had in mind at that time the essential and basic ideas of the Act of '62; namely, "scientific and practical education" as distinguished from the classical and literary of his day.

It was very natural that Senator Morrill, who was not the product of the traditional education of his day,

should very readily have grasped the idea of the new education. He no doubt had heard of what was taking place in a half dozen or more States at that time along the line of industrial and agricultural education. In the years which followed, it was very natural that he should be looked to as the leader in pushing forward the great movement. A number of States gave him hearty support. The plans suggested by Professor Turner of Illinois were more closely followed than those of any other advocate. Michigan asked for a land grant from Congress for agricultural education; New York asked that grants be made to all the States, but Illinois suggested grants of land to all States for the endowment of industrial universities. As Illinois had no State university it was natural that Professor Turner and his helpers should lay stress on the university idea. No plan suggested was followed implicitly, but out of the agitation as carried on simultaneously in the various States grew the Act of '62 appropriating land for the endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

The bill was first passed in 1859 but was vetoed by President Buchanan. In the passage of this bill perhaps no one rendered greater aid to Senator Morrill than did President Williams of the Michigan Agricultural College. He prepared and mailed to many prominent men, the newspapers of the country and other influential agencies, a circular setting forth the great desirability of the passage of this bill. He wrote letters, visited Washington and threw his great energy, business experience and striking personality into securing favorable action by Congress. "The

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elaborate speech of Senator Morrill in Congress was prepared principally from information derived from him, and a large portion of the support which the bill received was rallied by his efforts," "Even the bill itself was matured and revised at his suggestion."

No one State can rightfully claim credit for the passage of this bill. It is very apparent that such a bill, and probably in the identical form of the Morrill Act, would have been passed had the influence of any one State been entirely eliminated. It would probably be safe to go to the extent of asserting that some such bill would have been passed had Senator Morrill himself never been born. It had become the settled policy of the Government to grant lands for educational purposes. At least ten States were openly and aggressively striving to develop the type of education represented by the Morrill Act. It was very natural, therefore, in view of the grants previously made of public lands for educational purposes, that Congress should be looked to for aid in establishing this new type of education in the various States.

The Morrill Act of '62 granted to each State 30,000 acres of land for each Congressman and Senator, to which it was entitled for the purpose of promoting "the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The grant, while liberal owes its great importance to the fact that it was the beginning of a comprehensive policy of federal endowment of higher education of a new type, which has been continued by the passage of several subsequent Acts all emphasizing and expanding this new phase of education,

It was early discovered in the teaching of agriculture that there was a great lack of scientific knowledge. Institutions soon began to investigate with the endeavor to add to the meager store of trustworthy information. There was a great need felt by all States for research work in agriculture. This universal feeling led to the passage by Congress of the Hatch Experiment Station Act of 1887 granting \$15,000 annually to each State for the purpose of developing and distributing agricultural knowledge. Research has now become a very prominent feature of higher education. It is worthy of note that the National Government took the initiative and furnished the means to inaugurate this very important work. The agricultural experiment stations endowed by the Hatch Act have in nearly all the States been made a part of the agricultural and mechanic colleges. In 1906 Congress doubled the appropriation to the experiment stations by the passage of what is known as the Adams Act, thus making the sum available for experimental purposes, ^{\$}30,000 acres annually for each State.

The Morrill Act of '62 made grants of land to the various States the proceeds from the sale of which was to form an endowment fund the interest on which was to be used in carrying on the work of the college. In 1890, 28 years after the passage of the Act of '62, Senator Morrill introduced and urged the passage of an Act granting a direct appropriation of \$25,000 per annum to the agricultural and mechanic colleges of the various States. This measure is known as the Second Morrill Act. This Act was followed by a grant in 1907, known as the Nelson Amendment,

adding an additional \$25,000 per annum to the income of these colleges. These institutions now receive in addition to the income from the original land grant Act of '62 the sums of \$50,000 to further the teaching of agriculture and mechanic arts, and \$30,000 per annum for the purpose of experimentation and research along agricultural lines. These sums go to all the States regardless of their size or population.

It will be observed that the National Government up to this time had provided for the two great branches of education, namely, investigation and teaching—the development of knowledge and the instruction of youth. For many years it seemed that these two projects covered the whole field. What more could be done than to develop knowledge and teach it to the rising generation?

The scheme is admirable for those who can leave home and come to the colleges to receive instruction, but it does not reach adequately that great body of citizens many of whom cannot leave home, yet are eager for knowledge—especially such knowledge as will assist them in earning a livelihood developing their farms, conducting proper homes, and rearing good children. In recent years it has become apparent that the development of knowledge and the instruction of those who can come to college does not meet all the demands of a great system of education; that ways and means should be provided for the carrying out to the people on the land and in the small villages some of the knowledge developed at the great centers of investigation and learning.

As in previous instances, the National Government

came to the rescue, and by the passage of the Smith-Lever bill made provision for the greatest democratic movement in popular education that has ever been inaugurated by any country at any time. It is popularly known as a college extension bill, and was first introduced in the House by Congressman McLaughlin of this State; but, when the Democrats gained control of the House they fathered this bill and secured credit for its passage. The object is to extend instruction particularly instruction in agriculture and home economics, to all the people of the State who care for it. The bill grants first to each State the sum of \$10,000 annually, and thereafter a larger additional sum is appropriated each year by Congress to be divided among the States in the proportion that the rural population of each State bears to the entire population of the country. This sum increases each year reaching its maximum in 1922, at which time the sum received by this State will be \$132,000 per annum. This bill, however, provides that a State in order to receive the appropriations from Congress must expend for extension teaching a sum equal to that granted to the State by the National Government, with exception of the original ten thousand. Therefore Michigan will be required to raise \$122,000 in order to receive the \$132,000 from the Government; or if it expends a less amount of State funds, the national appropriation will be reduced in like proportion. Under this bill, six years from this time, Michigan will be expending annually \$256,000 in extension instruction. No part of this can be spent for instruction given at the college. The instruction must be given under the direction of

the agricultural college and in accordance with plans approved in detail by the officials of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

In the first grants of land made by the National Government for education no restrictions were placed on the States as to disposing of the lands, nor as to the nature of the instruction to be given. As a consequence in some States the grants were practically wasted. But beginning with the first Morrill Act, the Government began to exercise jurisdiction over these funds. If the funds were lost in any manner, the State was required to replace the amount lost. The grant was made also under certain conditions as to the type of instruction to be given. Restrictions have been drawn more explicitly with each grant made until at present the Government goes over the books of each institution, examines vouchers, courses of study, experiment station projects, and practically dictates the manner in which the Government funds shall be expended. The last bill passed, the Extension Bill, requires that projects or plans must be submitted and approved by the Government officials before any work can be undertaken by the college. This applies not only to the funds provided by the Government but also to the funds put up by the State to meet the conditions of the extension bill. This insures uniformity, economy and greater efficiency. The grants made to Michigan by the National Government for educational purposes are equivalent to an endowment fund of from eleven to twelve million dollars. The total amount granted to all the States amounts to a very large sum. Yet it is

comparatively small as compared with the total expended by all the States for education.

The great good accomplished by the Government is due to the initiative and leadership which it has always put forth. The National Government has organized public schools in its Territories and made it possible for new States to have full-fledged school systems, with good schools, on the very frontier of civilization, before they even had their constitutions. Is it not therefore altogether proper that the American flag should float over every common school building in the land. Before any State had a public school system the Government granted to each State one section in each township for the support of schools. This made the State the educational unit and threw upon it the responsibility for public education. The manner in which the States responded is one of the bright pages in the development of our national democracy. Before there was such an institution as a State university Congress granted to the States formed from the new territory two townships of land for the endowment of universities which from the very nature of the case must be State universities. And thus it has been with the Act of '62 and subsequent Acts. The leadership of the National Government along all educational lines has stimulated the States to action. The National Government has wisely thrown upon the States the burden of responsibility for the education of its citizens, but just as a wise father in dealing with his children, it has pointed the way and backed financially the new project until the State was able to carry the greater part of the burden. The National Government has stood

ready to come to the rescue in times of distress. At the close of the Civil War when the Southern States were paralyzed, Uncle Sam stepped in and assisted in establishing schools and colleges in that sorely stricken land. Several of the prominent institutions of higher learning, such as Howard University, Fisk University, Claflin University of South Carolina, Straight University of Louisiana, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Virginia, and other institutions, were placed on their feet by the National Government. As soon as possible the Government withdrew from the field and threw the burden on other shoulders. It expended however about five and one-half million dollars between the years of 1865 and '69 in this work.

George Washington advocated the establishment of a National University at Washington. So strongly did he favor such a plan that he left considerable property to be used as a nucleus for an endowment to that end. The rapid development of our State universities, together with the conviction that as far as possible the National Government should leave public educational matters to the States, has served to check the plan of establishing a national university. Washington's idea has had ardent advocates continuously since his day, at present there is little prospect that it will be consummated. It however became apparent many years ago that the National Government should have some agency to look after the educational project in which it had a secondary if not a primary interest. There was therefore created in 1862 in the Department of the Interior a bureau of education. The Bureau has developed into a sort of clearing-house for all the

educational interests of the country. It collects statistics from educational sources both in this and foreign lands and makes this information available to the public in the form of reports. It also renders aid in the way of advice and inspiration to all educational enterprises seeking its services.

This country has wonderful educational facilities. As stated before, they have developed coeval with our democracy. It would perhaps more correctly state the case to say that education in this country is a vital part of our government. Without it our free government would soon come to an end. It both gives support to and receives support from the higher legal authority. It is interwoven with every fabric of our national, state, municipal, county, township and school-district governments. It owes its origin, however, to our National Government. Our State public school systems, State universities, technical schools in agriculture, mechanic arts and home economics, the great research institutions better known as experiment stations, and last but not least the extension movement in education,—all have been inaugurated by the National Government and are today in a less or greater degree under the guiding hand of that great master.

Many colleges founded on private donations annually celebrate the memory of the founder. Might it not be well for all the people of this great land to stop at least once every few years and celebrate the virtues of the great author of our magnificent system of free schools. Private schools point with pride to the good men who brought them into existence and provided them with the means by which they live.

With even greater pride can all the people in all sections of our wide domain lift their praises of admiration to Uncle Sam, the founder of the schools which dot every valley and every hillside; and higher institutions, which are the pride of every State—schools of all degrees and all classes for the children and youth of all our land—schools which are open to anyone and everyone without money and without price—should not the schools teach above everything else, patriotism—loyalty to their founder, the Nation.

in War

THE WAR RECORD OF HILSDALE COLLEGE

BY MAHLON H. BUELL, '18

WHEN Emerson said, "What I need most is someone to make me do what I can," he was doubtless speaking of himself as an individual, yet, had he applied the same logic to institutions, his conclusions would doubtless have been similar, for institutions are but individuals acting collectively.

Applying this doctrine to the educational institutions of our land, we can safely infer that they really display the best that is in them when impelled by some outside incentive to do so. Such a stimulus was offered to every American educational institution by the War. The response which the college men and women gave to the challenge is nothing short of marvelous and Hillsdale College is well up among the ranks of those institutions which gave most liberally of their sons and daughters to the cause of humanity and civilization.

That saying of Emerson's,

"So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When Duty whispers low, 'Thou must,'
The youth replies, 'I can!'"

never was more completely vindicated than when Duty sounded the call to arms and the youth not only replied "I can" but went forth to do and die for the eternal right.

Among those who first sprang to the defense of

American ideals, the college men and women were most conspicuous. Never has the disgusting fallacy, which our cheap novelists and "movie" promoters delight to feature, that a college man or woman is either a pale faced, goodie goodie "grind", or a milk and water, spineless "spendthrift" been so thoroughly disproved as during the months of our participation in the war, and never has the college man,—the real red-blooded American student,—more gloriously acquitted himself, than in the same months, when, despite his keen desire to finish his college course he took up the gage of battle for principles of right and justice.

I have said that Hillsdale College was not the least among the institutions which responded to the call. Although not a large college, not even the largest of the Michigan colleges, there are few of these institutions that can show a longer service list or claim more laurels than can Hillsdale,—the same Hillsdale which also justly claims very high rank in the number and quality of student patriots furnished the Union in the dark days of 1861-65 and during the Spanish-American War.

Of her students, former students and alumni, Hillsdale gave 260 men to the service and enrolled 109 men in the local S. A. T. C., while three former students became S. A. T. C. men elsewhere. Of these men 115 saw overseas service. No less than 60% of all the men enrolled in the College at the time of the declaration of a state of war entered active service, and 30% of the remainder enrolled in S. A. T. C.

The quality of these men and the value of the services which they rendered may best be shown by

more statistics. Among her veterans Hillsdale is proud to number one Major General, one Colonel, seven Majors, nine Captains, thirteen First Lieutenants, twenty-nine Second Lieutenants, two Ensigns, twelve Y. M. C. A. workers, one Y. W. C. A. secretary, four Red Cross workers and many non-com officers. With sixty-two commissioned officers on her service list Hillsdale has the distinction of having one officer among every four of her sons who saw service.

In all the United States forces engaged in the war 199 officers and 275 enlisted men won the French "Croix de Guerre," according to a War Department statement of May 6, 1919. Here again Hillsdale holds high rank for four of her sons received this distinction,— Lieutenant Ralph Jones, Lieutenant Stephen Jessop, Sergeant Marcus Bostwick and Private John Bishop being the honored veterans. Private John Bishop was also awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross.

For length of service in the war zone Private Edward Crisp holds the record, having been fifteen months in France with the Canadian Army. Captain James O. Green was cited for conspicuous gallantry in action on the Marne; Y. M. C. A. worker E. C. Hobart was cited for bravery under fire while in the front line; and Private Carleton Bailey was one of the seventy-two Marines selected to act as President Wilson's body guard on board the U. S. S. George Washington. These are but a few of the many interesting facts which prove the quality of Hillsdale men in the emergency.

Nor did the College come through the War and win the laurels without the sacrifice of gallant sons. Lieutenant Joseph M. Davison and Sergeant Harry Watkins

fell in battle, Ensign George Woodard sank with the ill-fated "Ticonderoga," Private Paul Omans died of pneumonia "over there," Private Leo Linton made the "supreme sacrifice" in a southern training camp, and Private Harry Kelley and Harold Taylor succumbed to influenza at the local S. A. T. C. barracks. To many present and recent students these men who have given their "all" were near and abiding friends. Now their examples linger to stimulate others to greater service.

Now that the fighting is over and we have seen the fulfillment of the prophecy

"Thrones totter, empires fall,
The tidal wave sweeps in and tears the mighty fortress from the rock,
The rotting nations drop from off time's bough,
And only things the dreamers make, live on,"

Hillsdale College is looking ahead to a period of continued service. Many of the discharged fighters have returned to the institution to renew their educational battles and a movement is now gaining momentum to erect a new modern gymnasium on the campus as a permanent memorial to the memory of the men who responded with their all to their country's summons.

Thus again is vindicated that saying of Milton's that a complete and generous education is one which "fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously, all the offices both private and public of peace and war."

THE "SOO" PAGEANT

(ADAPTED FROM THE *Evening News*, SAULT STE. MARIE, JUNE 15, 16, 17)

TEN thousand people, it is conservatively estimated, crowded the hillside and the green bottoms of Brady Park at Sault Ste. Marie June 15 and 16 and watched with absorbed interest the great pageant which graphically depicted the history of the city. The occasion was the Fifth annual Upper Peninsula meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society which was held jointly with the Chippewa Historical Society. The presentation on the 15th was cut in two by a downpour of rain, but Thursday the weather was ideal. Promptly at two o'clock the opening scene was staged on the green, with the blue waters of the St. Mary's River sparkling in the background and the distant Laurentian Hills forming an effective "drop".

Except that the second episode, depicting the French period, was cut short, the pageant was enacted strictly according to schedule, gaining the approval of the thousands who watched from the rim of the Brady Field bowl, and from all other points of vantage, including postoffice windows and roof, and the upper works of the freighter moored to the pier.

The vast throng of spectators was thrilled at the arrival of Governor Lewis Cass and his associates, and were carried back 100 years to the day when he was seen to walk fearlessly though unattended, to the tepee of the Indian chief and in the face of hostile demonstration, replace the Union Jack with the Stars and Stripes

which for every day and hour of the 100 years ensuing has flown uninterruptedly at the Soo.

This, the climacteric scene of the spectacle, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers which eclipsed in volume, in the judgment of many, the enthusiastic applause given the grand finale, the formation of the human flag by approximately 2,800 school children who, standing in perfect alignment, sang *The Star Spangled Banner*. That was, indeed, wonderfully impressive.

At the conclusion of the American period, during which the famous John Johnston returned from Europe with his party and was warmly greeted by family and friends, and the equally noted Schoolcraft arrived, the vast throng was moved to admiration by the erection of a stockade, and saw with but little necessity of drawing strongly on the imagination the days of a century ago being lived again.

There followed the pioneer period, during which time the American Fur Company was established. Indian trappers were seen entering the little village on the rapids' edge and bartering their goods, a boat was seen being portaged around the rapids, surveyors were at work, and a school house was being erected.

The principal feature of the next period, the navigation period during which the Hon. John Burt, Captain Canfield, and others played their parts in the history of the village and the times is the erection of the locks. The old State lock was shown, and then disappeared, while the other four locks were shown in order. Lock gates were erected, of proportionate size, and as each one was erected the gates swung wide and dancers

came forward, clad in varying shades of blue. The smallest group in palest blue danced through the old State lock gates, then a large group in darker robes through the Weitzel, and so on. It took but little imagination to get the whole graphic story, the dancers typifying the ever increasing volume of traffic carried by the bluer waters as they tumbled through in increasing volume.

The Canal period followed, with F. H. Clergue, leading spirit in the construction of the power canal, playing a leading part. Groups of dancers represented the St. Mary's Water Power Company and the Michigan Northern Power Company.

As the dancers of the Canal period retired, the Spirit of the Sault, surrounded by half a dozen bunches of loveliness, tiny little girls clad in pale lavender appeared, as did the Spirit of Industry with her attendants. They were welcomed by the Spirit of Progress, and the Spirit of the Sault welcomed each succeeding national group in turn while the Spirit of Industry bowed each out, figuratively leading each away to their various fields of activity.

The national groups were received with impartial enthusiasm, each dancing in a manner to indicate careful training. They included Canadian, French, Italian, English, Swedish, Dutch, Irish, Scotch, Finnish, Danish, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Swiss, Polish, Russian and Greek. And then followed the grand finale, introduced by the arrival of Uncle Sam and the beautiful Goddess of Liberty, who walked in stately fashion across the green, and presided over the formation of the flag.

The living Stars and Stripes was, indeed, a sight alone worth going miles and miles to see. It was wonderfully well done, with little patriots seemingly hardly more than a foot high forming the first stripe and gradually increasing in size, until the last rank or stripe was made up of the tallest ones. It was practically perfect in every detail. Seen from the top of the embankment, or better still from the roof of the Federal building (it is safe to say that hundreds wished they were above Brady field in an aeroplane) the sight was one to stir the most hardened soul, and when the hundreds of youthful voices rang out in the first notes of the national anthem, the effect was all that could possibly have been desired or expected by the most sanguine sponsors of the pageantry.

One hundred years ago the first American flag with only a handful of stars and stripes, was brought here and put upon this very spot by a bold man who had to do it in the face of bitter enmity and opposition. Today, the enlarged American flag, with almost half a hundred stars, respected and honored around the world is living on the historic spot and in the hearts of every man, woman and child in the community.

The success of this joint meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society and the Chippewa Historical Society is due to a great number of agencies working in perfect harmony, as has been well expressed by Prof. George G. Malcolm, Supt. of Schools at Sault Ste. Marie and chairman of the executive committee which was in charge of the pageant, in the following public letter of thanks:

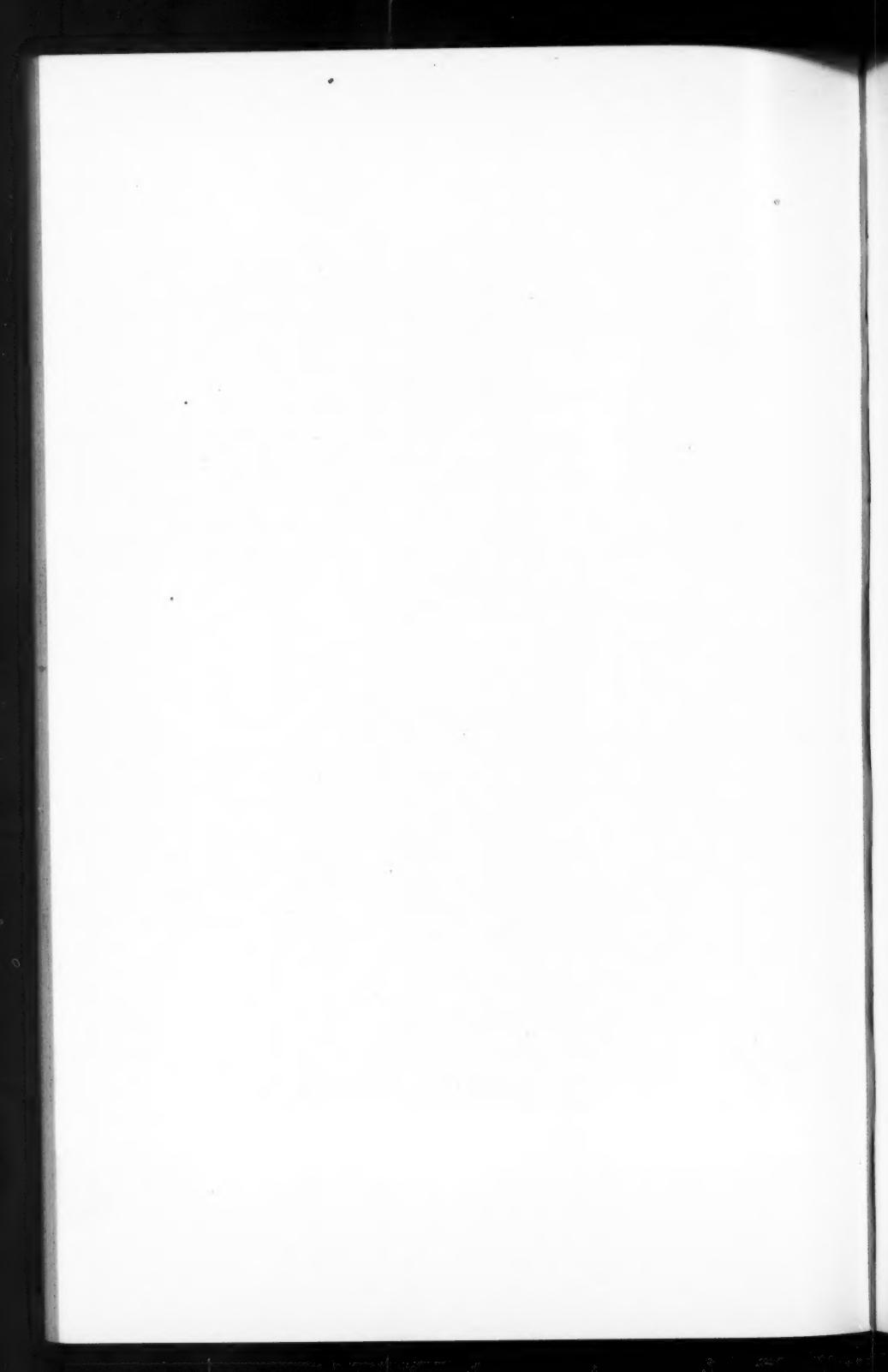
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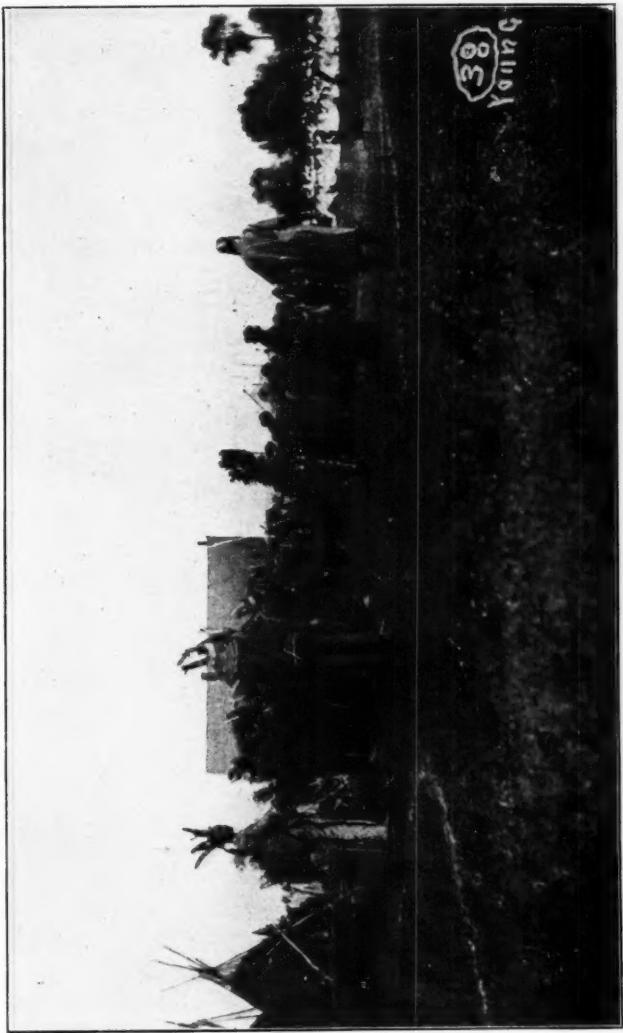


CHARLES H. CHAPMAN,
President, Chippewa Historical Society



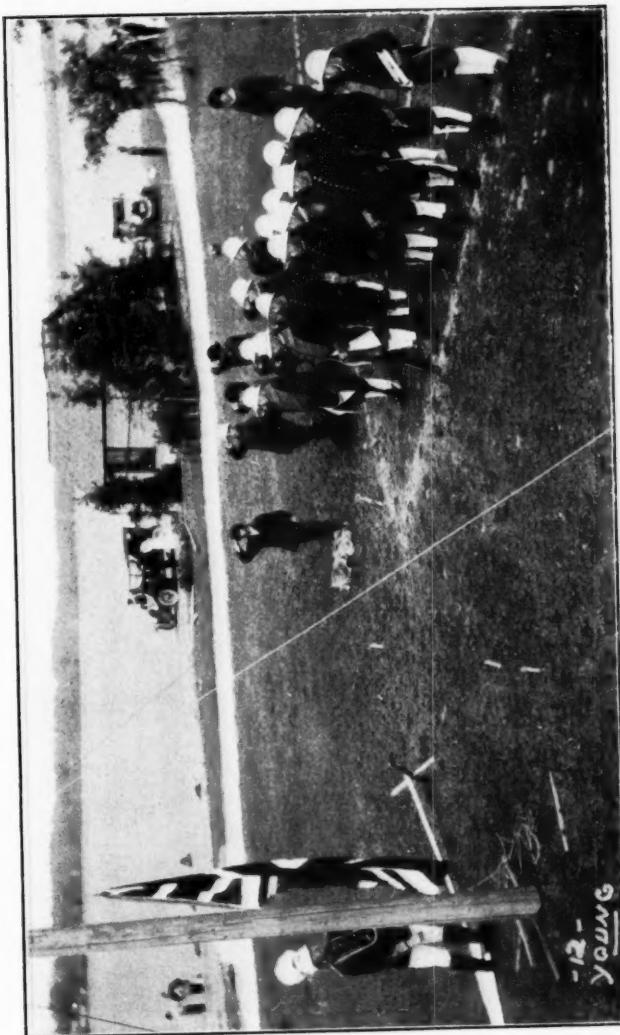
PROF. GEO. C. MALCOLM,
Supt. of Schools, Sault Ste. Marie





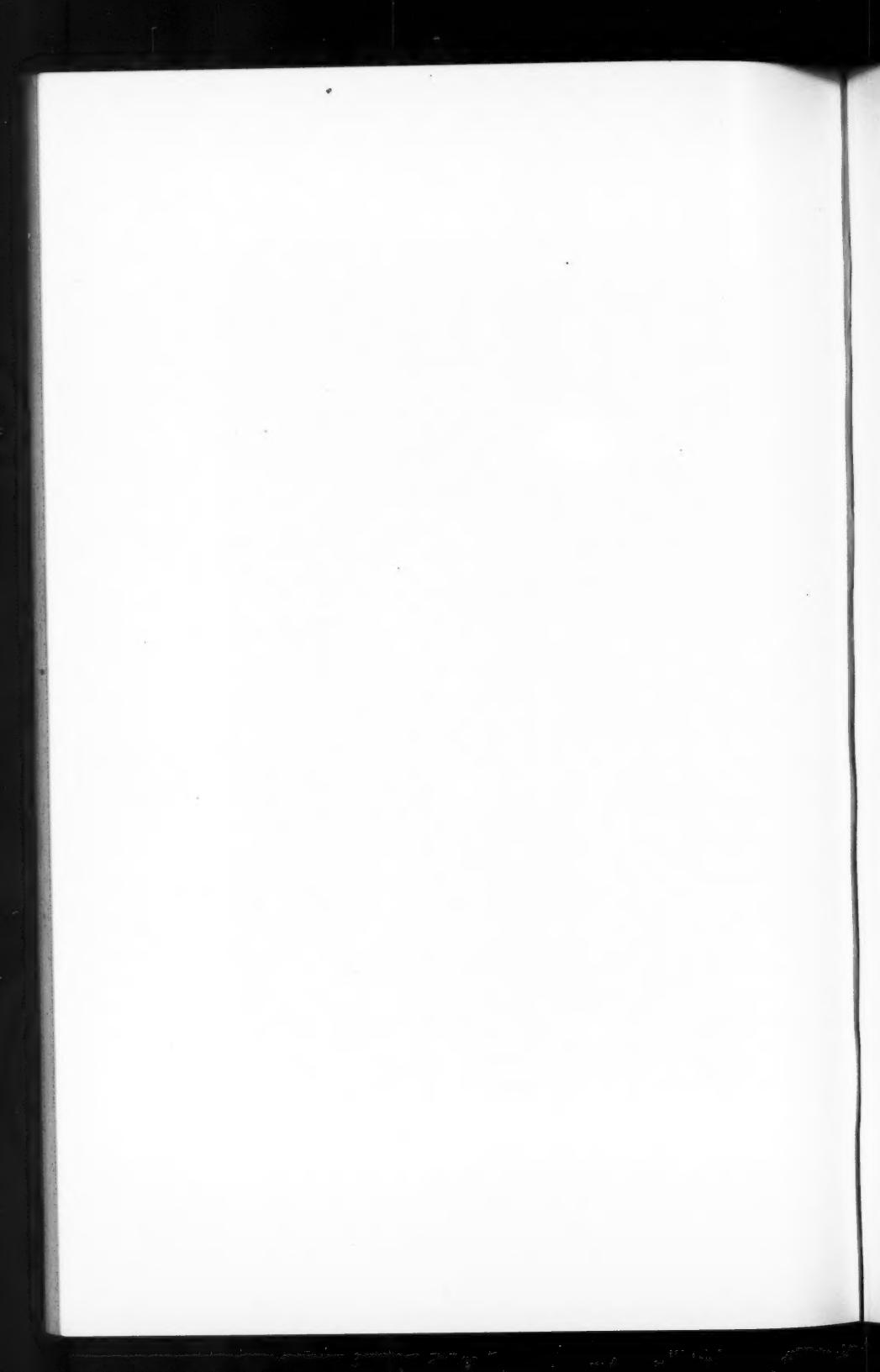
THE ARRIVAL OF FATHER MARQUETTE, 1668, AT SAULT STE. MARIE

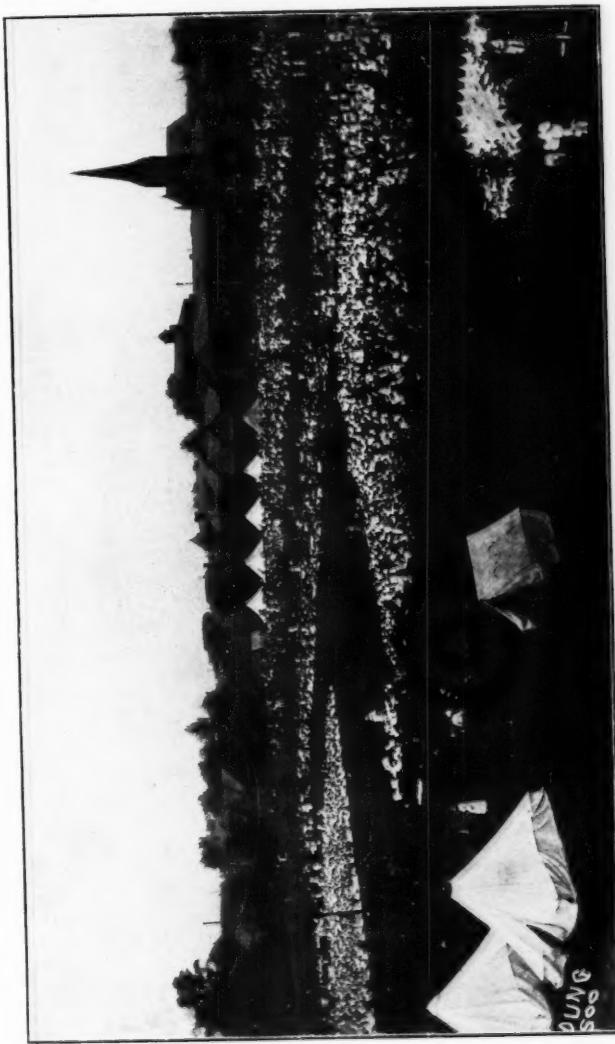
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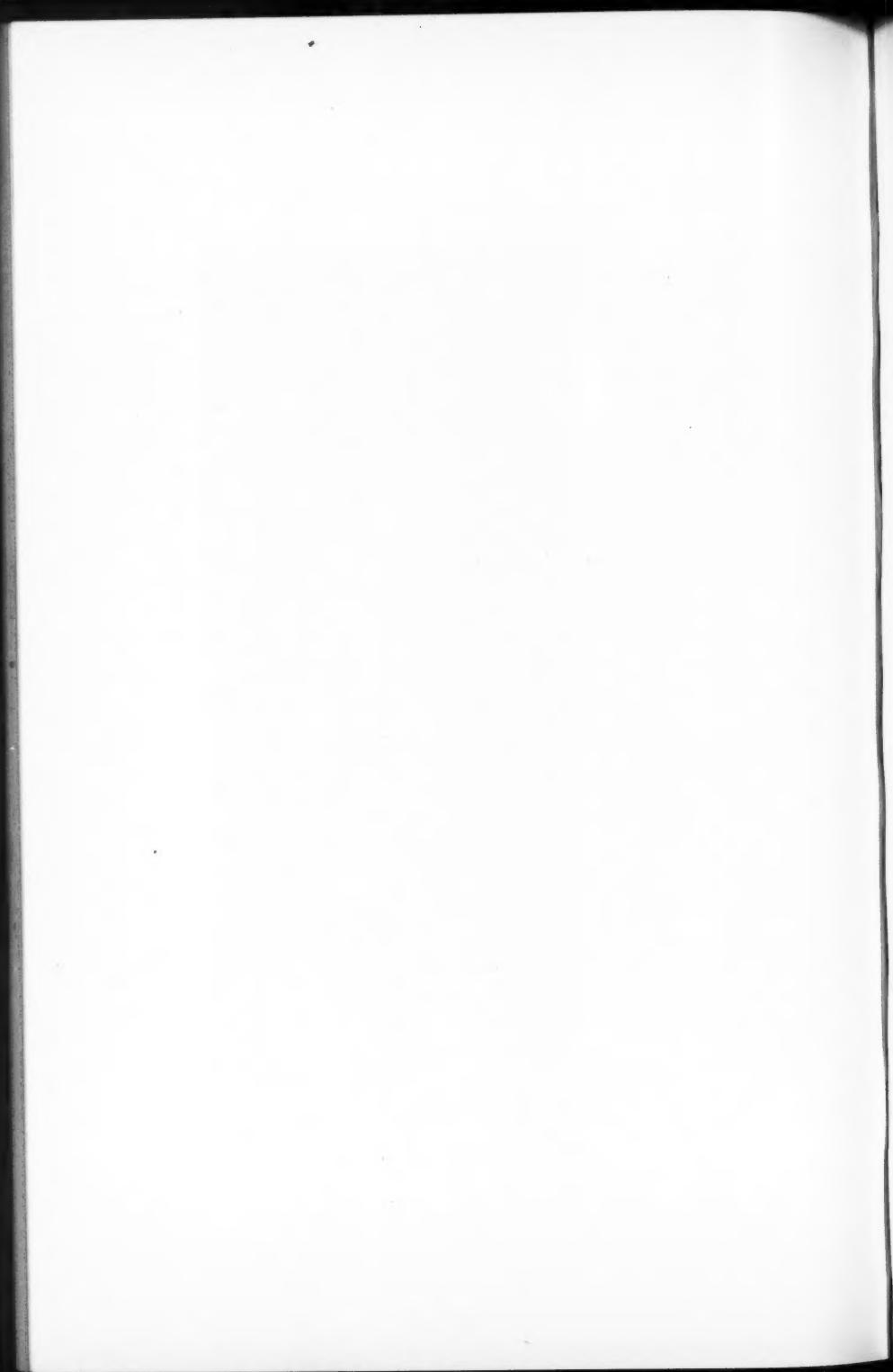
THE BRITISH TAKING POSSESSION AT SAULT STE. MARIE

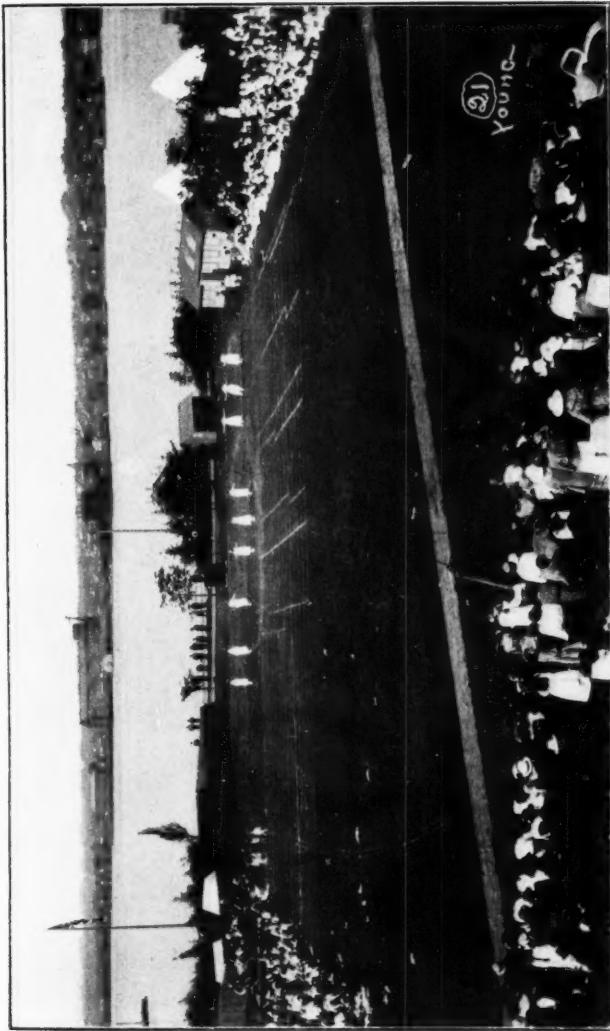
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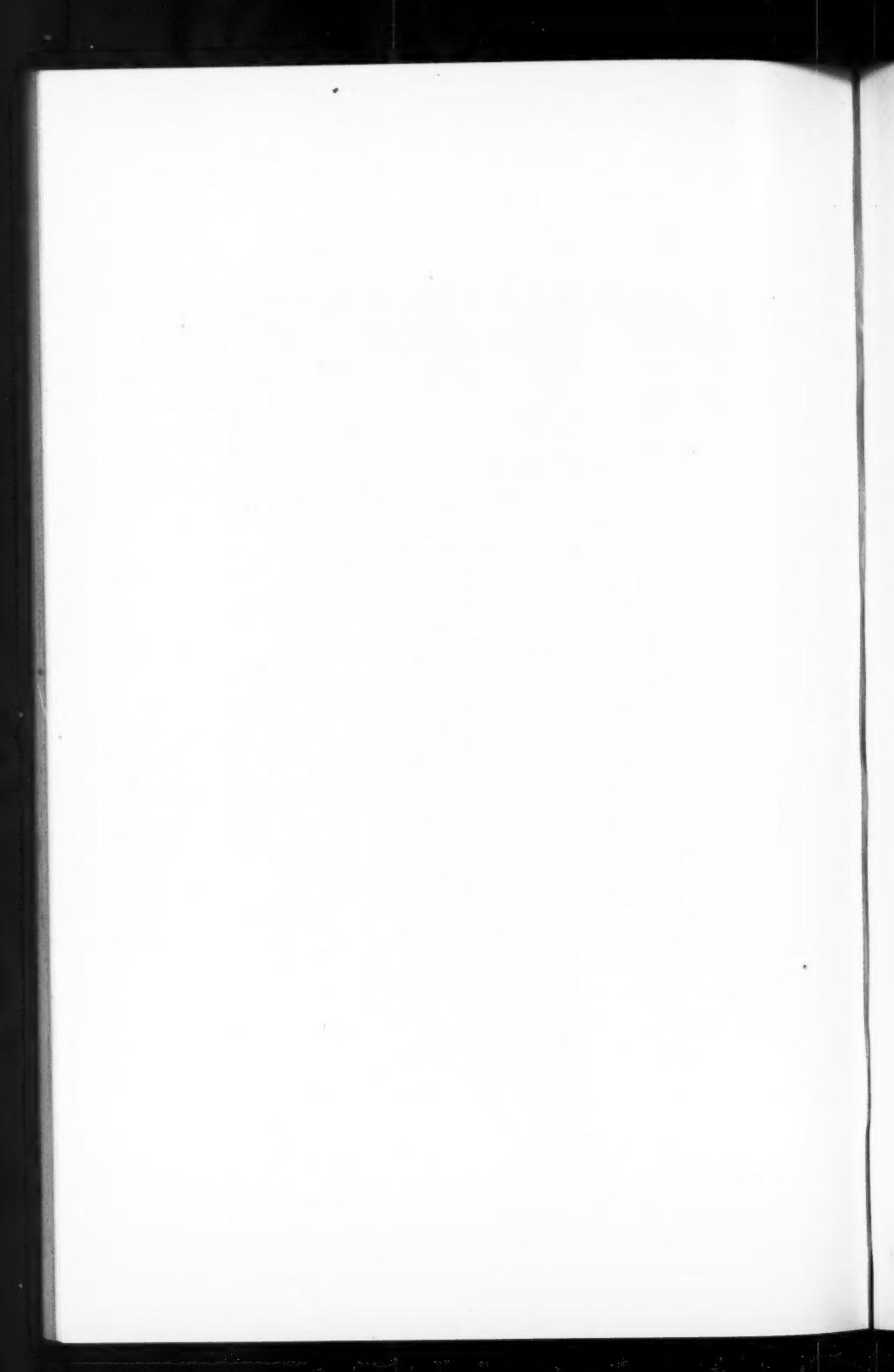


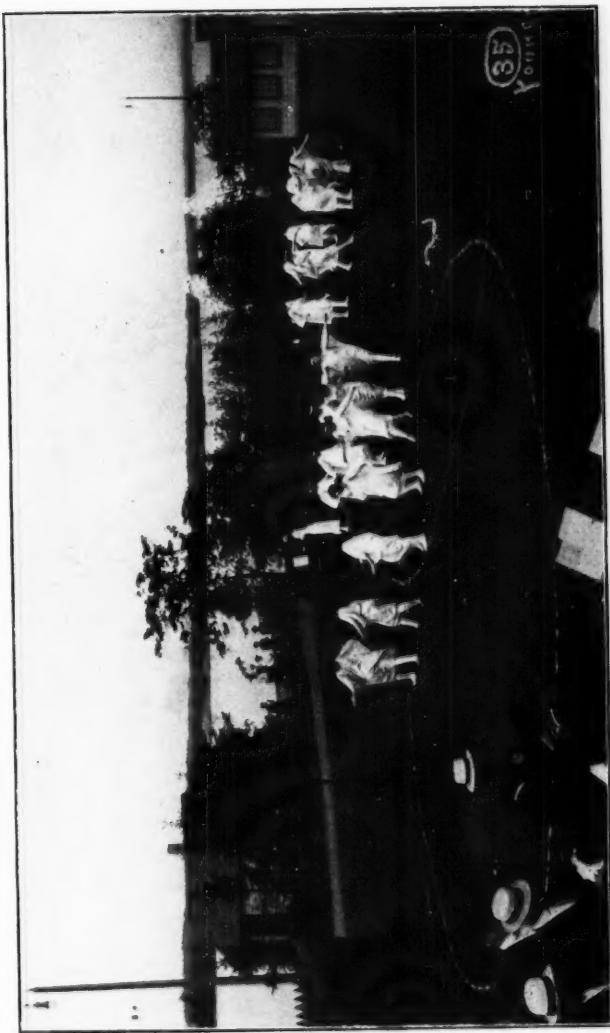
THE CAMP OF GENERAL CASS IN THE BACKGROUND AT SAULT STE. MARIE



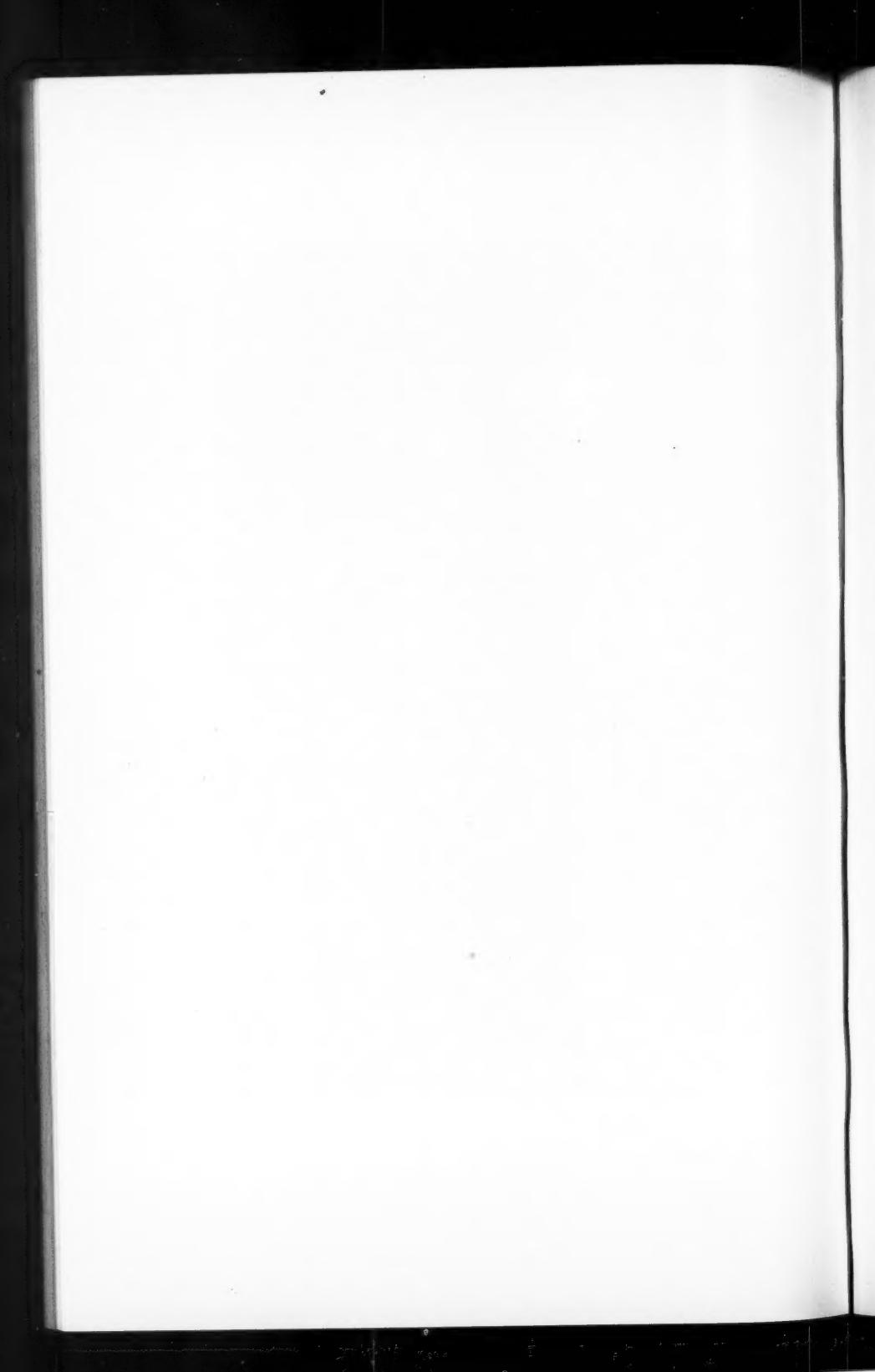


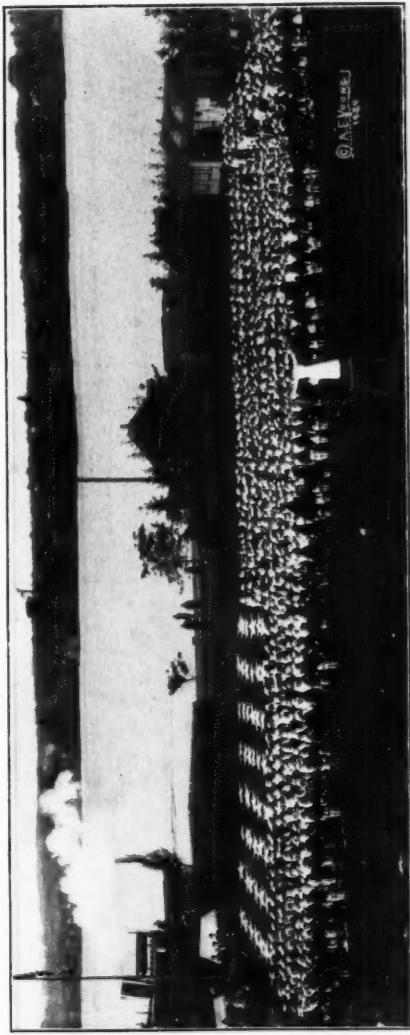
FOLLOWING THE COMING OF CASS. AMERICAN FLAG AT FULL STAFF AT SAULT STE. MARIE





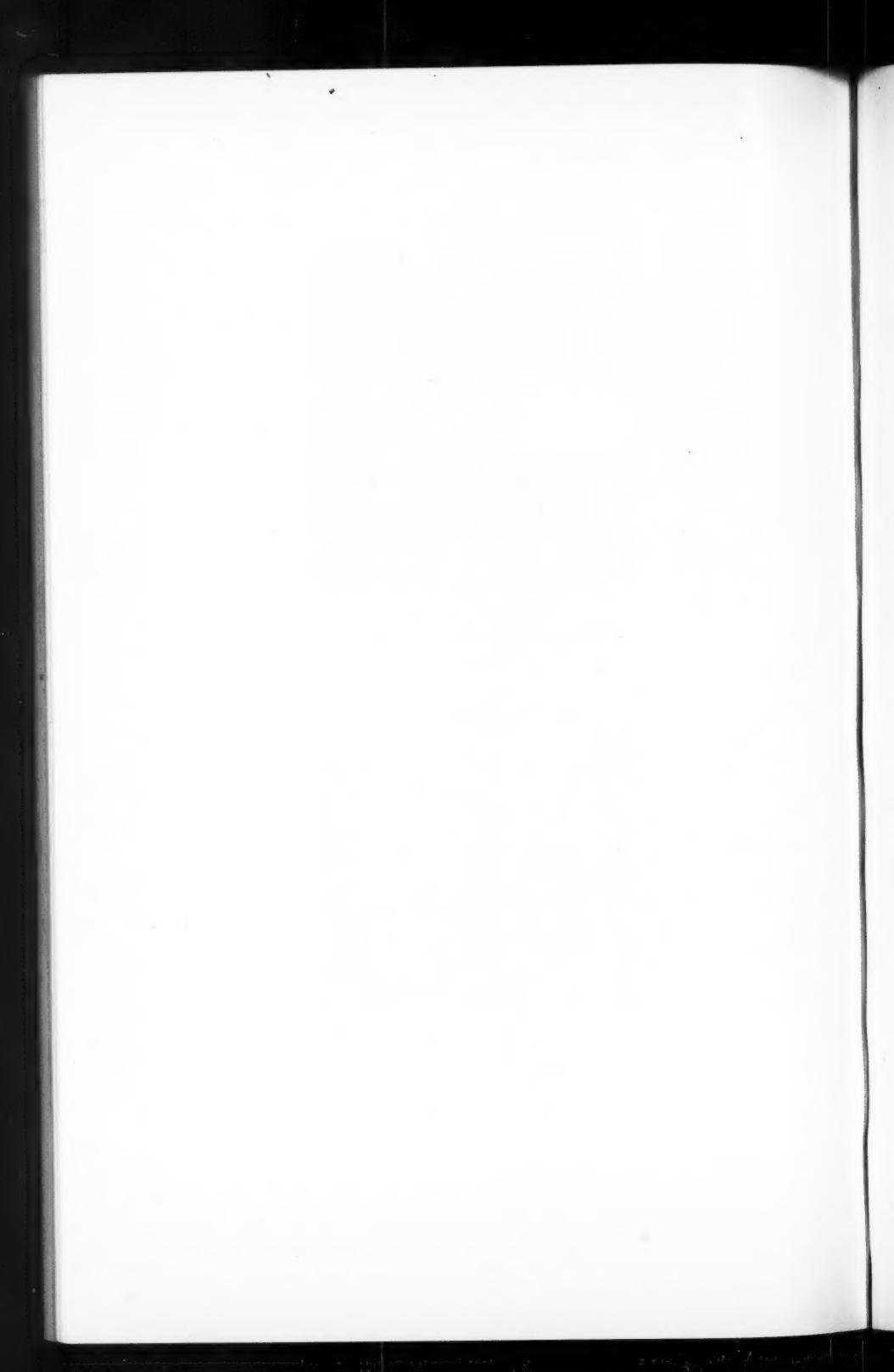
"THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS" FOLLOWING THE ARRIVAL OF THE WHITE MAN AT SAULT STE. MARIE





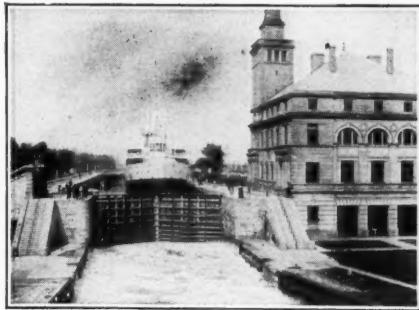
THE LIVING FLAG

© A. E. VON MEYER
1932





BIRD'S EYE VIEW
OF THE "SOO" CANAL AND LOCKS



CANAL LOCK AT SAULT STE. MARIE



"To the citizens of the Sault:

"The teachers and pupils of this city deeply appreciate the cooperation which you have given and the interest which you have manifested in the pageant which was given yesterday. We believe that the task was decidedly worth while. Surely Sault boys and girls know local history as they never knew it before.

"We are deeply indebted to the Civic and Commercial association for financial support given; to the City band which gave such splendid music during the afternoon; to the street car company for transporting boys and girls; to the government for the use of Brady Park; to the soldiers at Fort Brady for the many services which they rendered; to the pioneers who gave such a realistic touch to the pioneer period, and to many others who willingly assisted us in various ways.

"As Superintendent of Schools in this city, I wish to tell you that this pageant could never have been produced without a real spirit of cooperation on the part of pupils and teachers. It was most gratifying to know that, in spite of the circus, we had a normal school attendance yesterday. Boys and girls worked hard June 16th to make the production a success, but it must be remembered that they had been working hard months before too. Every teacher played her part well but special mention should be given the following: Miss Edith Eicher who was the author and director of the entire affair; Miss Hester Fuller, who was chairman of the Costumes committee; Miss Esther Graefe, who was in charge of the dances; Miss Jean Anderson, who had charge of the singing; Mr. C. L. Koyl and his department who were responsible for all

of the properties that added so much to the affair; Mr. E. D. Pierce who planned the flag; every episode chairman who was responsible for a definite part: yes, every teacher and every school should be given full credit for the work which they did so willingly and so well."

report
The joint meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society and the Chippewa Historical Society of which the pageant was a part was formally opened on the evening of June 15 at a session held in the Armory. Judge Charles H. Chapman who presided, called first upon the Rev. Fr. William F. Gagnieur, S. J., who delivered an impressive invocation after which Mayor Francis T. McDonald welcomed the visiting members of the State Society to the city in eloquent words which made a deep impression. Alvah L. Sawyer of Menominee, Vice-President of the Society, responded briefly, declaring the pageant to be wonderful beyond words, and expressing his appreciation and that of the Society for the Sault's generous hospitality and welcome.

address
1907
There followed community singing, led by H. H. Scheuler, Upper Peninsula song leader, with Mrs. L. H. McPike at the piano, following which John A. Doelle, secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau spoke on the "Future of the Upper Peninsula in the Light of its Resources." He paid a graceful compliment to the Rev. Fr. Gagnieur at the outset, declaring that the good Father should write his memoirs of a wonderful and useful life for the edification of posterity. He also said that the

Copper Country Historical Society owed its inception and inspiration to Sault Ste. Marie.

Launching into his subject, Mr. Doelle pointed out that there was little or no industrial development in the north country from the days of Father Marquette, 1672, until metal was first mined in 1841. He predicted that the copper mining companies will be forced for economic reasons into the manufacture of copper here and that Michigan will then begin to get the full benefit of its copper resources for the first time. He touched on the deep waterways project and declared that the completion of it will see the Upper Peninsula take its proper place as a great manufacturing center.

Touching on lumbering he said Michigan has the greatest supply of hardwood in the world, mainly maple and birch. Careful Government surveys several years ago showed the total timber reserves to amount to 53 billion feet, of which 42 billion were above the Straits. He believed the Upper Peninsula is destined to be the very heart and center of a tremendous wood working industry. He touched on the imperative need of conservation measures, and of protection against the ravages of forest fires; of the great possibilities of the tourist traffic; of the wonderful future for agriculture and stock raising and urged his hearers to keep and strengthen their faith in the Upper Peninsula.

Cutting short his address on the field work of the local historical society because of the lateness of the hour, Stanley D. Newton said that history began here when the first white man's canoe touched the shore,

Address

but that just what white man was in that canoe may always remain a mystery, the solution of which through careful investigation is part of the field work of the Society. "Where did St. Luzzon stand when he erected the cross?" is another subject for the field workers, who have much to do to settle all the dates and locations. The collecting of relics he said is also important, and a movement is now under way to house such reliques permanently. Another subject he pointed out is getting the children interested, and another the preserving of the records of the life work and experiences of such men as Father Gagnieur, Chase S. Osborn, Judge Joseph H. Steere, the Rev. T. R. Easterday and others.

The address of the Rev. William Edgar Brown was also cut short because of the late hour. Mr. Brown spent part of his boyhood among the Indians at Pt. Iroquois, overlooking Whitefish Bay, and came to have a real understanding and deep affection for them. Here he became interested in Indian lore and has spent a large part of twenty-five years studying it. Their legends and traditions handed down from father to son for countless generations are a great source of true literature, he said. This literature as preserved today is contained in less than a hundred books, all of which he has had access to, and to which collection he has added by his own contributions. He is author of *Echoes of the Forest* and other volumes of Indian lore. Mr. Brown was forced to abandon his prepared address, following some general remarks with some instances of Indian humor gained at first hand through his association with the Indians at Pt. Iroquois, which he

declared a wonderfully beautiful place that all should see and know. He concluded with an exceptionally well rendered reading, "The Birth of the Arbutus," typifying the conquest of winter by spring, this being one of the most beautiful of the Iroquois legends. Mrs. McPike played an accompaniment beautifully, which added much to the feature.

Miss Caroline Schroeder sang two Indian songs to Mrs. McPike's accompaniment at the conclusion of the meeting, one being "The Land of the Sky Blue Water." Both were exceptionally well done. Miss Schroeder is a pupil of Mrs. McPike.

Milo D. Campbell of Coldwater was scheduled to speak in the afternoon but changes in the program made it necessary for him to speak on the evening of June 15. His subject related to the deep waterways project from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. Touching upon Governor Cass as a preliminary appropriate to the occasion, he said that Governor Cass was a great advocate of the Constitution, living in the days just following its adoption, knowing its framers, and believing in it steadfastly, and he predicted dire things for the Nation if we of this generation and our immediate successors go off on frenzied tangents that lead away from its doctrines and its fundamental laws. He drew an effective picture of the lakes-to-ocean waterways project and what it means. He said, "There are 2,000 miles of navigable water between Duluth and the sea. Only one or two hundred miles of water not navigable for the biggest ships obstruct this wonderful waterway. The Almighty has done His part in providing the 2,000 miles, let us

get busy and build the necessary 14 steps down to the sea from the Lake Superior levels more than 600 feet above it, and we have the world at our doors. The cost is nothing in comparison with the benefits to be derived."

The closing program, the evening of June 16 included a number of speakers. The meeting was opened by a community song service under the leadership of Alexander Anderson. The first speaker was Rev. Charles J. Johnson, D. D. of Marquette, who spoke most interestingly on "The Coming of the Stars and Stripes to Cloverland." He not only recited the bold exploit of Governor Cass in dramatically showing the hostile Indians that only the American flag should float over these lands, but he explained the delay of the arrival of the flag. He pointed out that the Indians had never been made a party to the peace negotiations between the English king and the United Colonies following the Revolutionary War. They were not represented on any peace-making body. They were treated as mere pawns,—as though they went with the land as transferred by the white nations and had no say in any settlement. Naturally they were hostile to any change of flag, fearing that they would not be treated even so well by the Americans as they were by the British. They also had been told that with the coming of the Americans the St. Mary's River would be a boundary line between the nations, and they must live on one side or the other, instead of on either side.

The manner by which John Jacob Astor got possession of the American fur trading business in this

district was told by the speaker. He touched on the whiskey curse, which kept the Indians poverty stricken and starving, and showed how as far back as 1826 the Lake Superior region practically became destitute of game, due to the slaughter of the fur-bearing animals. He said that the coming of the Stars and Stripes had made the Upper Peninsula safe for Americans and the Chippewas.

The address of Rev. William Gagnieur who for the past quarter of a century has labored in this district as a Jesuit missionary, and who bids fair to be the last of these missionaries, was a history of the coming and the activity of the Catholic missionaries from the time of Fathers Jogues and Raymbault in 1641 to the present. He declared it to be his firm belief that the chapel of Father James Marquette was built on the spot where the home of Dr. F. J. Moloney now stands, corner of Bingham Avenue and Park Place, saying that he had given the matter a great deal of study. The terrible hardships of the early Jesuits in their work among the Indians was recited with effect. It has been only eight years, he said, since Sault Ste. Marie was not the center of the Jesuit priests' operations—before Pickford, Barbeau, etc., had chapels of their own.

During the course of the address of Vice-President A. L. Sawyer on the work of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Mr. Sawyer strongly urged the erection at Lansing in connection with the Capitol of a modern fireproof building in which the priceless collection of historical relics and documents could be stored and displayed without danger of being lost forever through a conflagration. An adequate office

for the Historical Society in the Capitol was also urged,—the present office being a small room in the "attic" of the State House. Mr. Sawyer made it clear that the work and purpose of the Historical Society is the collecting and preserving of the proofs of what has been done and shall be done by the people of Michigan. The work of the Society is entirely voluntary, although appropriations are made by the State toward it.

In opening the meeting Wednesday evening Judge William Snell declared that the Sault had that day with its pageant torn a page out of history and exposed it to the view of the inhabitants that all might read and be awakened to the facts which should make them have a greater love for their country and for freedom so dearly bought in the hundreds of years ago.

THE MARQUETTE PAGEANT

BY MR. FRED DOUGHERTY

(IN THE NEGAUNEE *Iron Herald*, JULY 9)

A PAGEANT of note was that staged on the shore of Teal Lake near Marquette July 5, which was a worthy historical spectacle and a splendid tribute to the enterprise of Marquette County. It is estimated that about 20,000 people from all parts of the county were in attendance, grouping themselves on the gentle slope of a high hill overlooking the lake and surrounding country, while in the tree-screened "wings" surrounding the little plain that intervened between the foot of this hill and the shore of Teal Lake and was to serve as the stage, were some 2,000 additional persons in readiness to enact Marquette County's historical pageant.

Not only was it a natural amphitheater for the staging of an outdoor play, but the site possessed historical significance; for it was at or near this point on the lake's southwest shore that a pioneer surveying party which had followed the Carp River Valley from Marquette to Teal Lake, turned westward and came upon the outcroppings of iron ore whose subsequent development and exploitation became one of the chief factors in the industrial upbuilding of the Upper Peninsula.

The site needed comparatively little attention to adapt it to the purposes of the Pageant. The shimmering lake across which towered the cliffs ranging

along its north shore formed a background of surpassing beauty. About all that needed to be done was to clear away the underbrush on the area that was to be the stage, trim up the forest growth that was to constitute the wings, and place a semi-circle of boulders to mark a fringe of "footlights." There remained but the need of good weather to insure the presence of spectators in numbers sufficient to fulfill the Pageant's aim of a representative community effort to impress the historical lessons, and in this regard the promoters were most fortunate.

While dealing more particularly with Marquette county, the Pageant went back to the very earliest times for its prelude, and in the course of its successive movements depicted Indian Life, the coming of the white men, the pioneer period, the early settlers, leading up to the growth of Marquette County and culminating in a patriotic movement which embodied the cosmopolitan population that has made Marquette County the prosperous and happy group of communities it is today.

The first figure on the stage was the Monarch of the Wilderness, whose possession of the forests seemed to be supreme. He summoned the forces of Nature—the Forest Spirits and the Spirits of the Lake. It was when the first group of green garmented spirits danced out of the forest and into the open area of the natural stage that the spectators gained their first conception of the wonderful scenes that were to be laid before them. These spirits gradually gave way to the Spirit of Progress, attended by Civilization, Genius, Religion, Literature, Science, etc., who in a dance drama

overcame the Monarch of the Wilderness and forced him out of the forests.

With the first signs of civilization there was heard the voice of the Indian prophet foretelling what was to come. Chippewa Indians gathered and performed tribal ceremonials, making one of the most picturesque incidents of the Pageant. A messenger brought word of the coming of a band of Hurons, and the exchange of signs of friendliness followed by the laying of peace pipes gave further insight into the customs of the red men. A celebration of the "Feast of the Dead" was followed by nimble Indian children at characteristic play and brought the First Movement to a close.

A messenger who brought news of the coming of a Pale Face and a train of followers opened the Second Movement. The Pale Face was Father Marquette, whose pioneer religious work is so closely interwoven with the history of the entire Northwest. It is safe to say that there was not lost upon the spectators any of the deep significance of the confidence with which he entered upon parleys with the Indians and the manner in which he impressed them by signs with the potency of the birchen cross which his followers carried, a weapon that would save them from all evil. All knelt as the cross was implanted in the earth and those seeking truth were asked to follow its symbol. Next came the fur traders of whom the Indians were at first afraid and the discharge of whose firearms caused consternation. The exchange of bright trinkets for furs that would be almost priceless today formed still another page from history. French women as well as men began to come into the region and a treaty

with the Indians put relations upon a more secure basis. The French flag was raised and the settlement took on some semblance of a village. Then came news of the war between England and France, and glimpses were had of squads of soldiers, first the blue coats and then the red coats, ending with the announcement of the fall of Quebec and the hoisting of the British colors in the little settlement. English men and women came, and as the French folk had done before, they participated in typical songs and dances, including "rufty-tufty."

The Fourth Movement was the Pioneer period and pictured the difficulties these hardy people experienced in gaining a foothold in the wilderness. The Indians made some show of resisting these attempts at permanent settlement, but a council averted a clash and later a visit from Gov. Cass resulted in peace upon a definite basis. The British flag was hauled down and for the first time the Stars and Stripes were raised over Upper Peninsula soil. The celebration in which the pioneers indulged gave an idea of the methods of social relaxation of that day.

The early settlement of Marquette County was shown somewhat more in detail in the Fifth Movement. Peter White, Talcott, Burt, Everett, Harlow, Hewett and others of the early comers appeared and one of the surveying parties found iron ore. Other pioneers followed and were guided by the Indian Marji Gesick to the iron hills, the existence of which had long been known to the red men. The first shipment of iron ore was depicted. Another visit from the Governor gave opportunity for a celebration in which the in-

fluence of civilization was made apparent by the altered character of the formalities. These scenes reached down to a time doubtless within the recollection of the very oldest of the spectators and were familiar to countless folk to whom the events had been narrated in childhood.

From this point forward the Pageant took on allegorical form. "Little Marquette" was followed by "Town Interests" and, a little later, Mother Marquette and a group of women representing the six original counties of the Upper Peninsula and Marquette County's present quota of nineteen townships appeared and took position in the center of the stage to review a series of floats and exhibits showing the development of modes of travel, the growth of industries, etc. The first named exhibit included a yoke of oxen, a span of mules, and the vehicles which intervened before the motor age; next appeared A. O. Sjoholm with the first automobile that had been brought to the county, the single cylinder model with which the late Will Maas had blazed the motor trail so to speak—and finally appeared a powerful and handsome specimen of the cars in use today. Sports of the present day were illustrated, and there was a procession of social and civic organizations of Marquette County.

Sixth and finally came the Patriotic Movement. The Indian prophet and the pioneer both spoke reviewing the changes that had been wrought and speculating upon what the future might have in store, and after a procession of patriotic organizations from all parts of the county, in which the venerable Grand Army men had a place of honor, there entered

from both sides of the stage symbolic figures representing America, Democracy, Michigan and Peace, who met with arms up-raised. Then came folk groups in songs and dances and the entire assembly joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." "America Triumphant" was sung by the vast choir as the groups left the field. The memorable Pageant was at an end.

The principals in the Pageant are deserving of special credit because they came from various parts of the county and there was no opportunity for a general rehearsal. The Indian characters were especially well taken. The work of George J. Haupt, who had one of the heaviest roles, that of the Indian prophet, stood out conspicuously. Others deserving of special mention were Prof. J. E. Lautner as Father Marquette; Hugo Swanson as Monarch of the Wilderness; Charles Forell as a Chippewa Indian Chief and George Bamford as a Huron Chief. The complete cast of characters was as follows, the initials following the names indicating Marquette, Ishpeming or Ne-gaunee.

Monarch of Wilderness	Hugo Swanson, I.
Chippewa Indian Chief	Charles Forell, I.
Huron Indian Chief	George Bamford, I.
Indian Prophet	Geo. J. Haupt, N.
Father Marquette	J. E. Lautner, M.
Raddison, French Trader .	Herman Schauer, M.
Grosseillier, French Trader .	A. R. Kellogg, M.
French Captain	Chas. De Langlade, M.
Captain of British Soldiers	Ed Betts, I.
The Pioneer	A. F. Willman, N.
Douglass Houghton	R. S. Archibald, N.

Governor Cass.....	T. W. Byrns, N.
Peter White.....	"Bun" Goodman, I.
R. Amos Harlow.....	Joseph Cyr, N.
William Burt.....	J. E. Nelson, N.
Everett.....	R. A. Brotherton, N.
Marji-Gesick, Indian guide.....	Chas. Forell, I.
M. L. Hewett.....	
America.....	Mrs. G. R. Jackson, N.
Miss Michigan.....	Mrs. Joseph H. Winter, N.
Little Marquette.....	Miss Florence Thomas, N.
Mother Marquette.....	Mrs. Joseph Thomas, N.
Democracy.....	Miss Irene Trenberth, I.
Peace.....	Miss Merle Trebilcock, I.

The Pageant did not start promptly on time but for this there was a reason, illustrating the immensity of the attendance. The Marquette band, which was listed for one of the opening numbers, had started from the city in what would ordinarily have been ample season, but their truck became marooned in the congested auto traffic, and as a matter of fact the bandsmen made the last lap afoot.

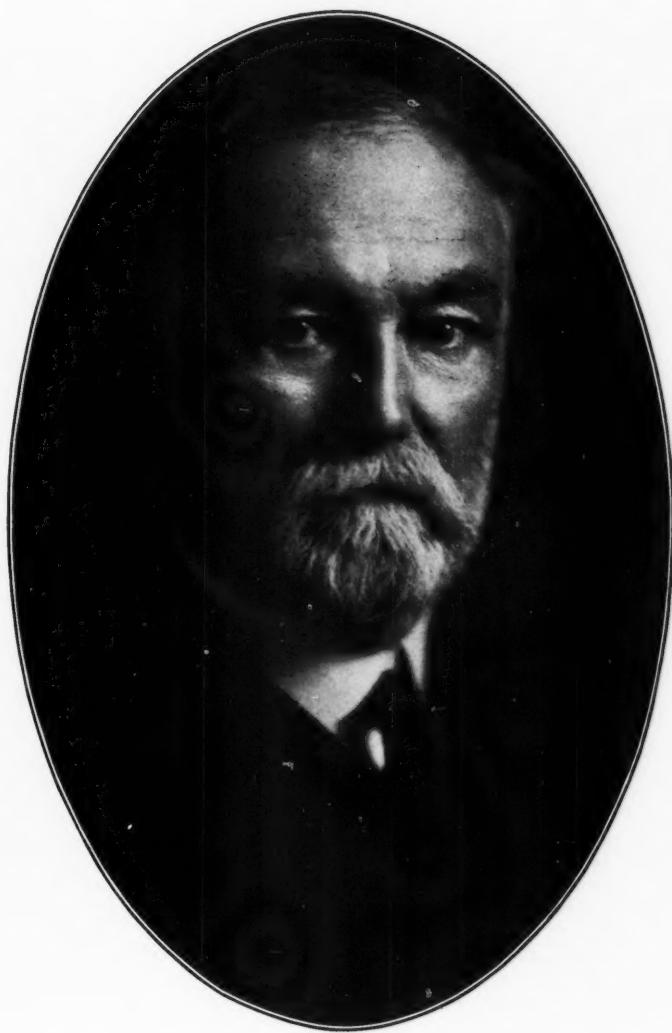
The minute system by which the Pageant was handled was a revelation to all in attendance. Judging from affairs on a smaller scale, people were led to charitably expect numerous gaps in the program. They were most agreeably disappointed, and so far as individual credit goes it falls to L. B. Sharp, community director for Negaunee and Ishpeming, upon whom had rested the burden of the work of preparation and who was "train dispatcher" for the actual production of the Pageant. From a point of vantage

near the band stand he directed his forces much as a general might have moved his armies. At strategic points upon the field he had assistants and a system of little signal flags permitted directions to be given almost unnoticed by all save those for whom they were intended. Mrs. Sharp and Miss Lillian E. Swan, stationed at right and left stage, were his chief aides in marshaling the forces that had been brought up in readiness by the stage committee, of which Mrs. W. F. H. Janzen was chairman.

The various groups were all numbered and they assembled at designated places adjacent to the stage. Shortly before it was time for one of these groups to go on, a messenger would visit the group leader and make certain that all were costumed and in readiness. A few moments later the group would be moved up to the point whence it was to make its entrance, and when the time came for actual entry there was not a moment's delay. In most instances, a group was entering from one side of the stage as the preceding group was making its exit from the other side. And as fast as one change had been made the participants for the next were recruited.

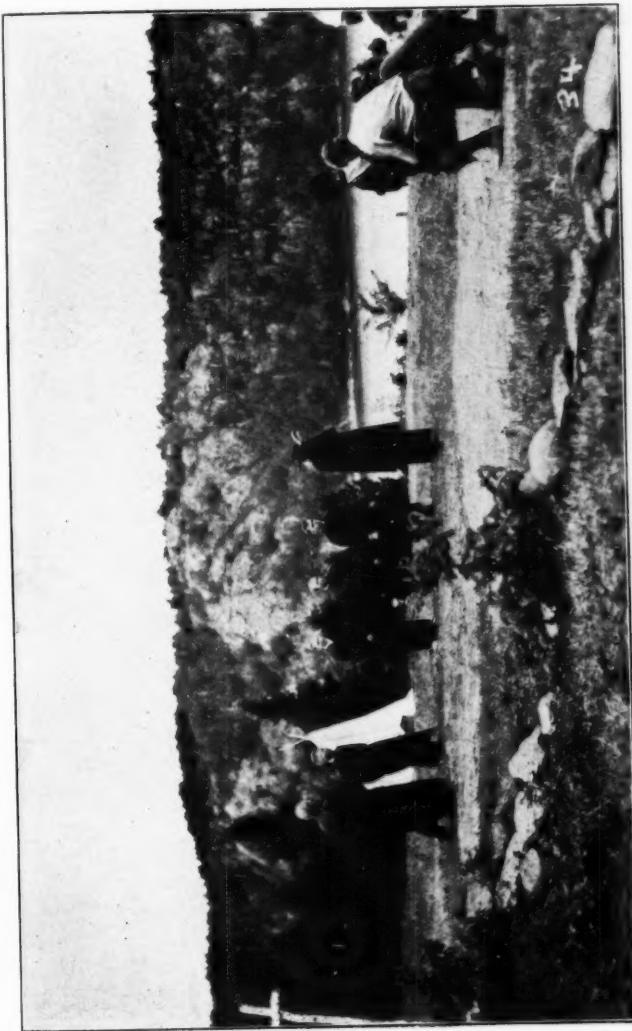
The teachers in the various city and rural schools were valuable aides in the drilling of group participants, and were likewise at hand to supervise the actual participation. The drilling of the school children was a comparatively easy task, their work along these lines throughout the grades enabling them to quickly sense situations.

The costuming was splendidly handled. For some of the leading characters it was of course necessary



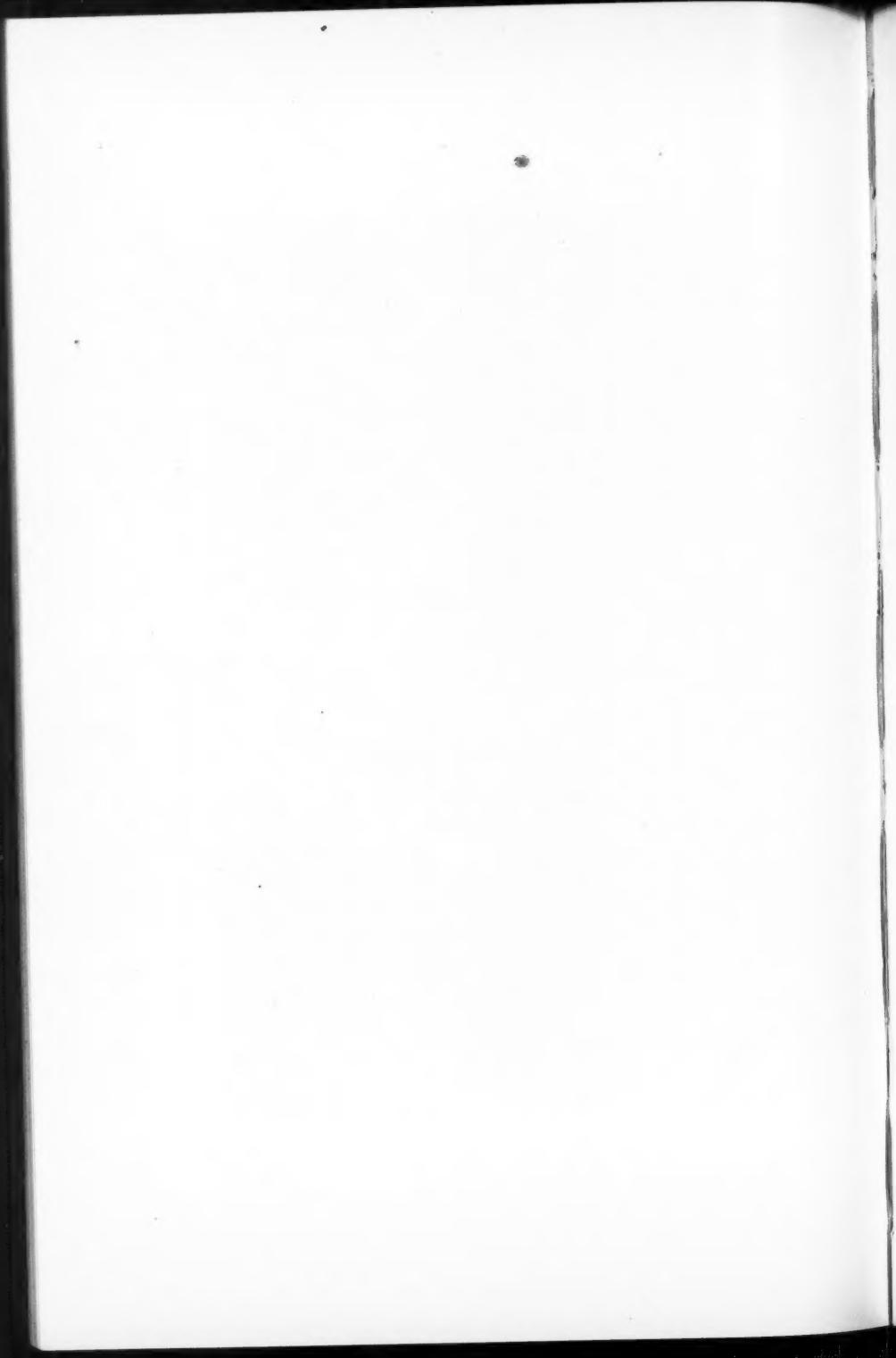
HON. JOHN M. LONGYEAR,
President Marquette County Historical Society

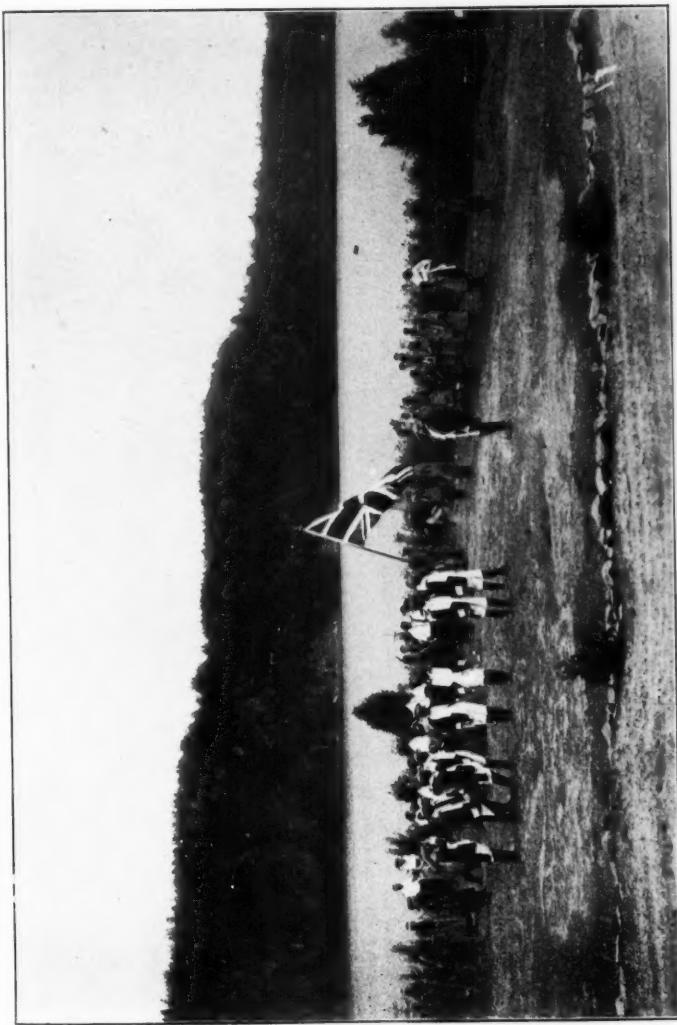




FATHER MARQUETTE PLANTS THE CROSS AMONG THE LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWAS

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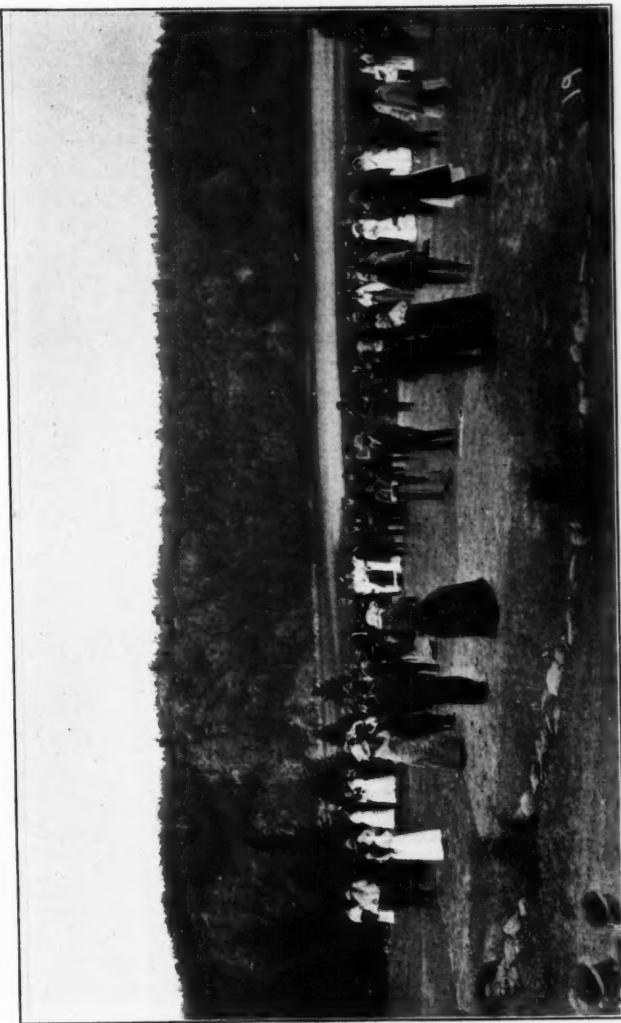




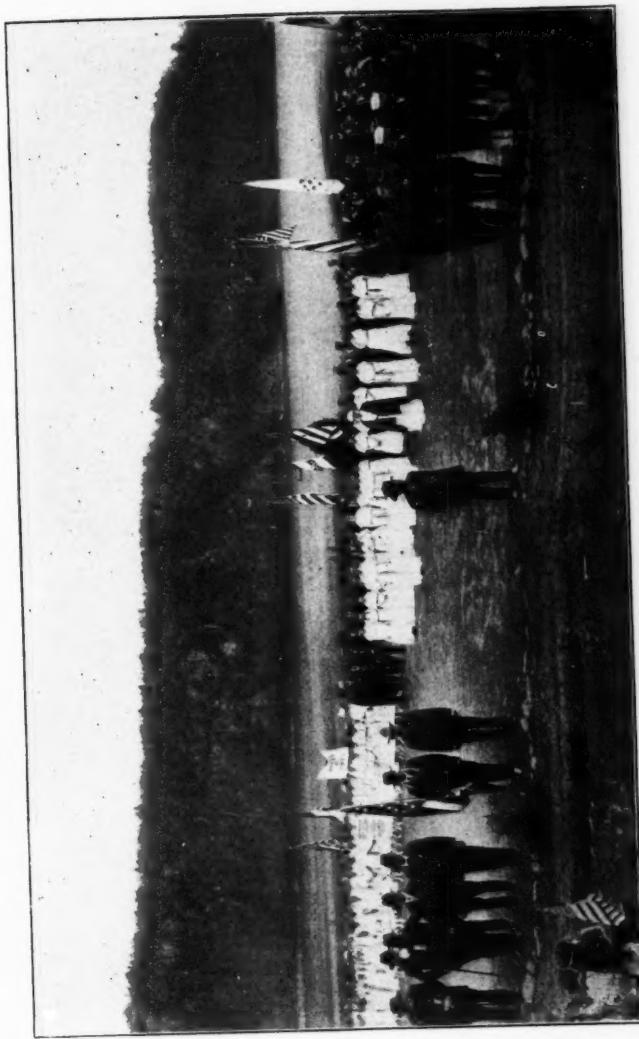
BRITISH RULE IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY



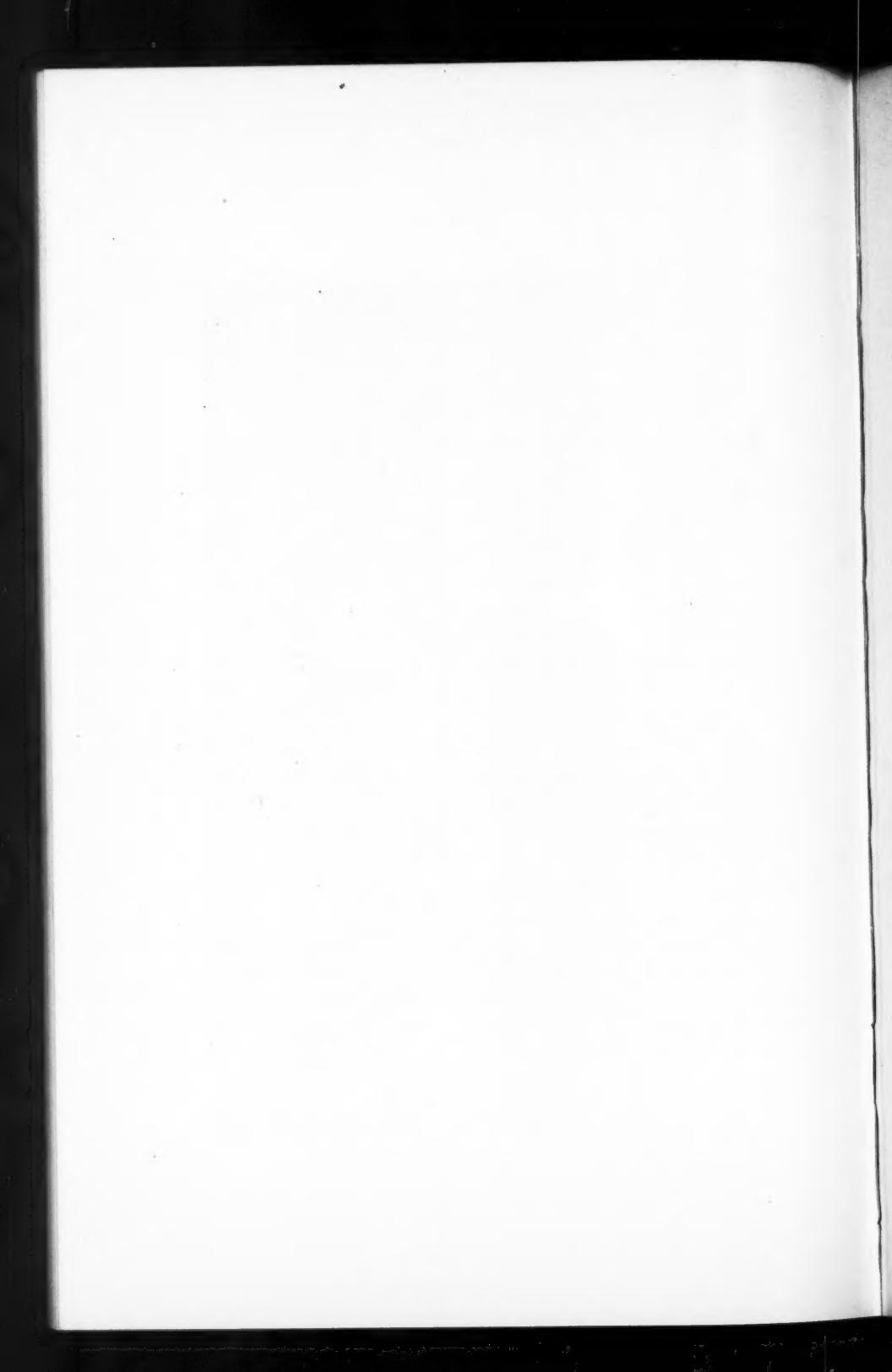
THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARQUETTE COUNTY CELEBRATE THE NATION'S NAVAL DAY







PIONEERS OF PROGRESS SINGING "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER"



to enlist the aid of theatrical supply houses, but for the choruses and most of the other participants their garments were home productions, special pains having been taken to make the requirements as simple and inexpensive as possible.

The author of the Pageant was Rev. Charles J. Johnson, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church at Marquette, who as a member of the County Historical Society became deeply interested in the Upper Peninsula's past and at present is devoting his time to special historical research, a mission which it is understood was made possible by the generosity of Mr. J. M. Longyear, a widely known Marquette County pioneer.

Expert assistance was needed to put the text in form for production and this task was entrusted to Miss Nina B. Lamkin, of the Michigan Community Commission, their State director for pageantry and recreation. Miss Lamkin paid several visits to the county and got the work under way, but the details were looked after by Miss Jean Guthrie, also a member of the State Community Commission's staff, to whom almost every participant was indebted for helpful suggestions kindly given. Miss Guthrie was also on the field throughout the Pageant, mingling with each group and making certain that directions were being followed. The burden of general supervision of preparation as well as production fell upon L. B. Sharp whose successful disposition of the latter task has been mentioned.

Notwithstanding their ability and experience, these folk could not have gotten far with their respective

tasks had it not been for the cooperation they received from members of the cast, which includes all, from the mightiest principal down to the humblest member of the chorus; and for this cooperation the directorate is deeply grateful.

While every possible precaution was taken to safeguard those in attendance at the Pageant, it was deemed wise to be prepared for the unexpected, and provision of hospital facilities on the grounds was entrusted to Dr. C. J. Larson, municipal health officer. He set up a Red Cross tent not far from the band stand, equipped with a cot and ample surgical materials for first aid attention, including a plentiful supply of cool spring water. There was also an auto at hand, bearing the Red Cross insignia that would have gained it right of way had it been necessary to convey a patient to one of the city hospitals. On the staff of Dr. Larson were Miss Amanda Melin, Negaunee municipal visiting nurse; Miss Jean Ferguson, county nurse; and Miss Peterson, Marquette municipal nurse; while ample reinforcements of physicians and nurses had been arranged for from the spectators if occasion should demand. Had the day been oppressively warm there undoubtedly would have been a considerable number of prostrations in the immense crowd, but as it happened the hospital had but four patients, and the chief requisition upon its store of supplies was for draughts of its cool water.

The American Legion forces from all over the county performed a most important service for the Pageant, not only in policing the roads and grounds but in maintaining a "canteen" where people were able to

obtain refreshments at reasonable prices. The policing had been given over entirely to the Legion, the Ne-gaunee post having general supervision of the work, and they handled the crowds in a splendid manner, permitting the spectators all possible leeway in getting about, yet ruling firmly where enforcement of rules was necessary for the successful conduct of the Pageant and in common fairness to the rest of the spectators, exercising rare forbearance in the few trying situations which did arise. All neighboring highways as well as the grounds themselves were patrolled and the Legion's services as traffic cops did much toward facilitating the movement of the vast number of vehicles.

The canteen was a distinct accommodation to the people on the grounds, and while not primarily designed as a money making enterprise it was no more than fair that the posts should have some return for their labors. The checking up has not been completed but it is apparent that a substantial profit was made.

The chief means of transportation to the Pageant grounds was by auto, and the owners of these vehicles are deserving of great credit for the manner in which they responded to the committee's request to share the means of transportation with others. The parking space at the grounds was quite ample, but despite these facilities much time was lost in discharging passengers and getting the cars out of the way, with the consequence that the long line had interminable waits. In fact, between 1 o'clock and 2:30, fifty to a hundred feet at a time was about as much of a move as the line could make. An idea of the vast number of autos in use that day may be gained from the statement

that when the traffic was at its height it reached in an unbroken line from the Pageant grounds, through Negaunee and down on the Marquette road to a point beyond the Carp River bridge. And to be added to this line were the vast number of Ishpeming, Negaunee and west-end county cars converging into the main line at every intersection of Teal Lake Avenue. The Pageant directorate had to go out of town for a natural site adapted to its purpose, with the result that the facilities for moving what was in reality half of the population of the county, were not all that might be desired; but in spite of this all who made a reasonably early start got to the scene with comfort and ease and it was only those who minimized the extent of the traffic and were in no haste to start that paid the penalty of making the journey at a snail's pace. To the credit of the autoists it may be said that they drove carefully and for the most part were fully considerate of the rights of others.

M. S. T. A. OUTLINE OF MICHIGAN HISTORY

THE Committee of the Michigan State Teachers' Association on the nature and amount of Michigan history to be taught in the grades, submit the following outline for use in the upper grades of the schools of the State.

The Committee did not attempt to prepare an exhaustive outline of the subject, but did endeavor to make an outline that could be used in every school in Michigan. This upper grade work has been correlated with United States history. The Committee suggests that this correlation be followed as closely as possible, as it seems unwise to separate the history and development of Michigan from that of the national growth of the United States.

Whether this outline is correlated with United States history or taught as a separate course, it should represent the minimum amount of Michigan history that should be given in the grades.

Committee.

Prof. C. E. Pray,
State Normal College, Ypsilanti

Prof. C. S. Larzelere,
Central State Normal, Mt. Pleasant

Supt. F. E. King,
Marshall

Miss Mary Harden,
Grand Rapids

Miss Minetta Warren,
Detroit

Mrs. Clara N. Howell,
Flint

Prof. E. J. Quackenbush,
Chairman, Highland Park

Grades above the sixth.

I. Michigan in the Period of Exploration and Colonization.

1. French Exploration.

- a. Study of the Indian tribes and their civilization.
- b. Coming of the White man.
- c. Study of the explorations of Marquette, Joliet and La Salle.

2. French Colonization.

a. Permanent Settlements.

- (1) Sault Ste. Marie—Date 1668.
- (2) Mackinaw (Home of the Fishes).
- (3) St. Ignace.
- (4) Detroit.
- (5) St. Joseph.

b. Social life in the French period.

- (1) Detroit (type for city).
- (2) Mackinaw, etc. (type for trading post).

3. French and Indian War.

a. Comparison of French and English colonization.

- (1) Indians as allies of France.
- (2) Braddock's defeat (Indians came from Northwest).

b. Occupation of Detroit by the French.

c. Occupation of Detroit by the British.

- (1) French and Indians as subjects of the British.
- (2) Pontiac's Conspiracy.

II. Michigan in the Period of the Revolution.**1. Forts in the Northwest.****a. Detroit—Key to the Northwest.**

(1) General Hamilton—British Commander.

b. Vincennes and other forts.

(1) George Rogers Clark, the George Washington of the Northwest.

2. Treaty of Peace, 1783.**a. Provisions relating to the Northwest.****III. 1. British occupy the Northwest.****a. Claims of the English.****b. Indians unfriendly to National Government.****c. Campaigns of St. Clair and Wayne.****d. Jay's treaty and the Northwest.****2. Ordinance of 1787—Michigan becomes a part of the Northwest Territory.****3. Michigan becomes a Territory.****IV. 1. Hull's surrender of Detroit.****a. Difficulties of transportation.****b. Patriotism of Lewis Cass.****c. Battle of Raisin River.****2. Importance of the Great Lakes.****a. Perry's Victory at Put-in-Bay.****b. Battle of the Thames.****c. Northwest in control of Americans.****V. Michigan in the Period of Western Migration.****1. Routes.****a. Steamboat on Lakes—Walk-in-the-Water at Detroit (1818).**

- b. Erie Canal (1825).
- c. Wagon Roads (Chicago and Territorial roads).
- 2. Michigan a Territory.
 - a. Growth of population.
 - b. Increase of settlements.
 - c. Building of new roads.
 - d. Beginning of public land sales.
 - e. Representative men.
 - f. Early newspapers.
- 3. Michigan a State, 1837.
 - a. Dispute with Ohio—Toledo War.
 - b. Admission to the Union.
 - c. Michigan Day—January 26 (Michigan placed on the U. S. flag).
 - d. The Boy-Governor—Stevens T. Mason.
 - e. Panic of 1837.
 - (1) Wild Cat Banking.
 - (2) Internal Improvements.
- VI. Michigan in the Anti-Slavery and Civil War Period.
 - 1. Lewis Cass and the Compromise of 1850.
 - 2. Zachariah Chandler in the Senate.
 - 3. Birth of Republican Party at Jackson—1854.
 - 4. Laura Haviland and the Underground Railway.
 - 5. Record of Michigan Troops.
- VII. Modern Development in Michigan.
 - 1. Natural Resources.

- a. Lumber, salt, iron, copper, grains.
(Compare with modern industries of Michigan).
- b. Study of modern transportation.
(Compare with pioneer methods of commerce).
- c. State Educational Institutions and Public Schools system.
- 2. Education.
 - a. First schools.
 - b. Early educational leaders.

VIII. Michigan in the World War.

- 1. Military Activities.
 - a. Draft—U. S. Selective.
 - b. Training camps—Custer—Selfridge Field.
 - c. Transportation.
 - d. At the Front—Battles—Losses—Etc.
- 2. Home Activities.
 - a. Liberty Loan drives.
 - b. Patriotic Organizations.
 - c. Food raising, food saving.
 - d. Thrift movements.

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WAR PATRIOTISM IN A MICHIGAN PRISON

BY THE LATE HON. JAMES RUSSELL

MARQUETTE

VISITORS to the Branch Prison at Marquette after this country had become involved in the Great War had their attention caught by a large Red Cross service flag hung inside the inner gates of the main building. Very naturally, they wondered what it meant, for it did not occur to them to associate the idea of patriotism with the population ordinarily found behind prison bars. Yet it meant patriotism on the part of the inmates, for it bore testimony to the generous response they had made to the several calls for funds in support of the Red Cross and kindred organizations, and incidentally the liberal purchases by them of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps.

No sooner had the United States entered the war then the men became keenly interested in the work undertaken by the Government of getting together and training an army and sending it across to the fighting fronts. Above all else, those of them who were physically fit were eager to enlist if it could be so arranged that they could be taken into the Army or Navy. The warden was besought to secure for them an opportunity to enter the service, and there was bitter disappointment among them when it was found that the rules and regulations forbade this.

There were at the time twenty-six British subjects in the Prison and there was great elation among these

when it was learned that a recruiting officer from Duluth was to come here and accept such of them as met the requirements for the Canadian Army, it being understood that this was with the approval of the Canadian Government, and that any physically fit British subject who was willing to enlist would be granted a full discharge from the Prison by the Governor of the State as soon as he had signed up. The officer came here, and out of the twenty-six thirteen met the physical requirements. It proved to be an unlucky number, for soon afterward word came that the Canadian Government would not accept them, and so vanished the chance of the thirteen to win glory in the Great War.

But the men were determined that they should not be debarred from doing something to help "make the world safe for democracy" and when the first Red Cross drive took place they asked for the privilege of contributing to the fund. In 1917 they contributed \$564.46. In 1918 their contributions amounted to \$822.00 the total being \$1,386.46.

Then came the Liberty bond drives. By this time the men had got strongly worked up. Speakers were brought from the city to address them in support of the drives, and at the meetings several of the inmates also delivered speeches of telling force and power. The figures are evidence enough of their patriotic fervor when it is remembered that the only money they could give was out of what they earned as "overtime"—that is, for work done beyond the tasks assigned them. The purchase of Liberty bonds footed up \$6,700. In addition to this they purchased \$3,000 worth of War Savings Stamps, making a total of \$9,700 of Liberty

bonds and War Savings Stamps bought by the men from their scanty earnings. Adding to this the \$1,386.46 of Red Cross donations we have \$11,086.46 as the contribution of the men in the Branch Prison toward aiding the Government to carry on the war,—a remarkably fine showing for a body of 350 men, debarred as they were from the enjoyment of their liberty and the opportunity to reap the benefit of the high wage rate then obtaining outside the prison walls.

Some of the men bought bonds and Thrift Stamps to the amount individually of from \$100.00 to \$300.00, and nearly all put every cent they could save into Liberty bonds, their contributions to the Red Cross, and the purchase of War Savings Stamps, those taking the latter mainly being men who could not get together the requisite \$50.00 to buy a Liberty bond of the lowest denomination.

It was quite evident that if they had been permitted to join the Army there would have been a good showing of enlistments from the institution, for there was no mistaking the disappointment that many of the men felt when they found that they were debarred from the privilege of enlistment in either the Army or Navy.

Further proof of their willingness to get into the "fighting game" was found in the fact that quite a number of the men who had been released on parole crossed the border into Canada and joined the Canadian Army. Some of those who got across gave a mighty good account of themselves. A small number of paroled men managed in some way to get into the American Army, in spite of the Government regulations barring them from the ranks. It may be added here

that this form of parole violation was looked upon with much leniency by the prison officials, and none of the young fellows who broke into the Army in that way were returned to the Prison for breaking their paroles in that manner.

In other ways the men manifested their eagerness to do whatever they could toward helping out in the war. There is a fine band in the Prison, and repeatedly during the various drives it was allowed to go up town and help out with music toward arousing the patriotic enthusiasm of the people. On one occasion the band, with a couple of fine vocalists and two good speakers from the Prison, filled out an afternoon program and made a very decided hit. It greatly stimulated patriotic sentiment among the gathering of several thousand people to have men from the institution take the part they did in the day's exercises. There being a fine base ball team in the Prison, outside teams conceived the idea of having the Prison team play a series of games with them for the benefit of the Red Cross. One of these was played at the Marquette City ball park, a second took place at the Ishpeming and Negaunee park and a third was played at Gwinn, a town thirty miles from the Prison. The three games netted some \$800.00 for the Red Cross, incidentally affording an unique entertainment to the crowds that witnessed them. The Prison team was taken from Marquette to Gwinn and returned to the Prison in automobiles provided by the citizens of that place. It was a great treat to the men to be allowed to play those games outside the Prison walls and they showed their good faith by putting up good

games and conducting themselves in an entirely praiseworthy manner.

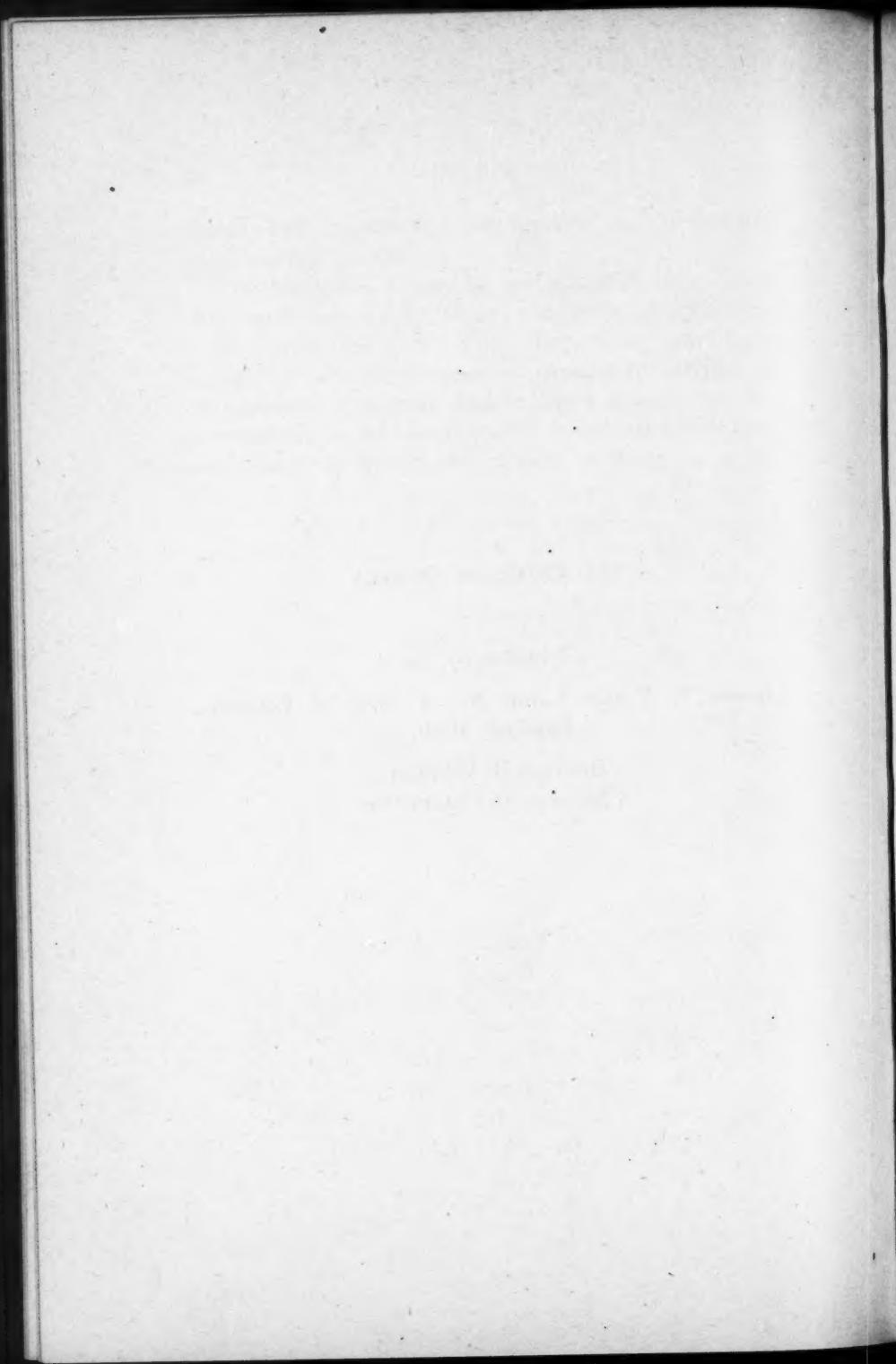
On the whole, it may be said of the Branch Prison that its men made a fine record of loyalty to the Government during the war. That they would have gone farther in showing themselves capable of sacrifice in the cause of humanity and in loyal devotion to the Government is evidenced by the length to which they went under the restrictions imposed on them.

OLD VETERANS' STORIES

Compiled by the

**Charles T. Foster Camp No. 4, Sons of Veterans,
Lansing, Mich.**

**Bernard B. Whittier,
Chairman of Committee**



Civil War stories

SALT FISH: TALE OF GETTYSBURG

BY BERNARD B. WHITTIER

"TELL us a story, Grandpa."

The Hartford twins, Ethel and Bert, climbed up on the sides of their grandfather's big easy chair, and perched on the arms as was their peculiar fashion when he told them stories. The old man had seemed an almost limitless reservoir of stories to them—stories of the war; of the early days in the new West; of his boyhood days in the Vermont woods—and on their not infrequent visits to "Grandpa's and Grandma's", he was sure of an almost constant torment of two eager little faces whenever he sat down in his corner.

"Oh, you kids!" he answered teasingly. "I've told you everything I ever knew, or ever will know, and some things I don't ever expect to know." And he lit his pipe as though to dismiss them entirely. But the youngsters knew their Grandpa better than that.

"Aw, you haven't either," protested Ethel.

"And we've forgotten lots of 'em, anyway," added Bert.

"Well, what'll I tell you about this time?" asked the old man settling comfortably into his big chair.

"Oh, anything," said Ethel. "Tell some more about the big battles you used to be in."

"Didn't you tell us something about a long march you made to one of 'em, once?" inquired Bert.

"Maybe I did," grinned Grandpa. "I don't

remember. Maybe I did. I sure remember that march all right, any way. Yes, I s'pose I've told you about it some time. "Twould be a wonder if I hadn't."

"What battle was it?" inquired Ethel.

"The one I'm thinking of right now, missy, was Gettysburg. You see, when Lee lit up into Maryland and Pennsylvania, he had our generals guessing as to what he was going to do, and where they were going to pin him down. He had been hitting 'em right and left for some time, anyhow, having things about his own way; and when he made his bold dash northward, they became doubly anxious to lick him to a standstill once. So it was with considerable shaking in their boots that they found they had him on their hands on a field that was none of their own choosing. For that matter, 'twas none of his, either, but they weren't any too sure of that, you know. And what was worst, the Union Army was scattered to beat the band. Of course they hurried all the corps to the scene as fast as they could.

"I was, as I've told you before, one of the old 'fightin' sixth', so called 'cause we could smell powder smoke further than any of the rest of 'em, and could beat 'em all to it when we did smell it. We were one of the mainstays of the old Army of the Potomac.

"Well, we were camped 'way off down in Maryland, some thirty-five miles from the little village of Gettysburg, on the evening of July first, sixty-three, when we got orders to pike it hot-foot for the field, as there was a big battle impending. No, we didn't know then, kids, that it was to be the turning point of the

war. And it came near being a turning point the other way, too!

"Well, when he got the orders to hurry his corps up there, 'Old Sedgwick', as we boys called him, just told his orderlies to 'put the Vermonters ahead, and keep the column well closed up'. He knew good and well who'd lead 'em there the quickest.

"You kids, let me tell you that was some march we made that night and the next day. We had thirty-five miles to go, and the whole corps—not just a regiment or a brigade, but the whole corps—to get there. And a corps is no small body of men, stringing out along the road for miles, you know. So Sedgwick put us Vermonters in the lead and said 'Sic 'em'. That was all that was necessary to us. So we started in and we marched, and we marched, and we marched; and then we marched some more.

"But my story really begins about noon of the next day, the second. We knew we must be nearing the battle, 'though we couldn't hear the guns yet. We were halted for a short rest of an hour or so, for our nooning, 'fore starting on the last leg of the journey. Our Vermont brigade was camped around a spring house 'way up there in northern Maryland, and getting water for our drinks from the spring. As it happened, the old farmer had packed down some fish in salt, a stored 'em in that spring house.

"Our brigade commander promptly issued orders that that fish wasn't to be touched. Not that he cared about the fish, at all, but he knew what they would do to the boys. Ever eat something real salty in warm weather, and then go out in the sun for

a long walk? That's what we had to do, and the weather wasn't exactly wintry, either.

"Well, of course no fish were taken! Cert'nly not! Nevertheless, the general got suspicious, and sent out orders while we were cooking our dinner for each company commander to make a personal inspection to see that no fish was being cooked in his company. Our cap'n came out of his shelter for his inspection, looked at the sky, swung 'round in a circle on his heel, and disappeared back in the shade. He didn't see any fish being cooked, of course, 'cause the kivver went slap on ev'ry frying pan in the company soon's he appeared. And he didn't want to see any fish, for that matter, 'cause there was some in his own frying pan!"

"My, but those fish tasted good as they were a going down! We were a hungry bunch, you can bet, and a little relief from hard-tack and bacon was something to be relished. But after we were on the march again, 'long 'bout two or three o'clock, in that hot July sun, those fish tasted very different! All our water was gone, and no more to be had; and believe me, the men were beginning to consider real seriously dropping out, and letting it all go to Heck. But 'twas 'bout that time that we began to feel the big guns up north'ard, and that made things look diff'rent again. None of the old 'fightin' sixth' was a going to drop out when he was within hearing o' the guns of the battle. That wa'n't in their creed.

"But it was still a long ways up there to where they were a doing the fighting, and it was still hotter'n blazes. We were some grim looking bunch o' Ver-

monters that was a leading the old sixth corps into the battle; but true to our name, we were a doing it, salt fish or no salt fish. Throats were 'bout as dry as a mortal ever had, and tongues were a hanging, and eyes were glassy, but the fellers were a stickin' to it! The sun beat down on us without airy bit o' mercy, and the hot dust was a choking us, and the cotton in our mouths was fairly makin' us crazy, and our feet were a getting hot and blistered, and the sweat poured out'n our hot hides and made our clothes wet, and then we got so dried up there was no more sweat to us, and the dust settled on the wet clothes till we looked like a marching dust storm—and we felt it, too!

"But we were still a marching on, and the guns up north'ard were still a boomin', and getting louder and louder, and the boys near dead as they were, were beginning to prick up their ears a bit. We were in mortal fear lest the fighting would all be over 'fore we got there, now that we could hear 'em going to it so viciously, and that would 'a' broke the old sixth's heart, after all that march to get there!

"After a while we got so close we could hear the musketry a rattling, and you can bet that by that time the boys were forgetting all about any salt fish, and were a sniffing the powdery smell in the air, and were a perkin' up their heads as big as men. They were a getting right into it, and they knew now that they were to get a taste of it themselves, and they were a layin' to it a getting there!

"Just the same, I'll bet it was a sorry, dusty looking few miles of men that came tramping up that Baltimore Pike toward the field late that afternoon! But dusty

and tired as they were, I'll bet my bottom dollar to a doughnut with a hole in it that Meade was right pesky glad to see 'em, for the old sixth 'd fight when it couldn't stand up any longer, and Lee was a pushing the line for all he was worth. It had been desp'rately heavy fighting on the wings that afternoon, and Meade consequently put us to reinforcing his left wing, over near the Round Tops. We were on the line of battle, ready for the Johnnie Rebs, afore sunset that afternoon. And I'll long remember the getting there, too!

"While Meade was expecting Lee to renew the fun on his wings the next day, it happens that Lee took a different view of it, knowing that the wings had been reinforced during the night, so he sent Picket against the Union center the next afternoon. He mighty near got there, but he didn't, did he, eh, ol' boy?"

Wide-eyed Bert gave his yellow curls a shake, and sat staring at his Grandpa. Two breathless little faces were fixed close to their Grandpa's, and four bright eyes were watching his every expression. And Grandpa was living over again the scenes of long ago, his forgotten pipe in his gesturing hand, and his own eyes aglow with the excitement of the events of the bygone years.

"Well," continued the old man, "we didn't drink any more water than we could get that night, nor eat any more'n they would give us. But while it all tasted fit for a king to us, and while we were mighty glad to get off'n our feet, what we were grumbling about was the fact that we had got there too late for any of the fun that afternoon. Of course, Lee might

decide on a night attack against us, and in fact he was fighting on the other end of the line till ten or eleven o'clock; but we had it pretty quiet all night, and merely a little skirmishing the next day. My main recollection of Gettysburg is a hot march on a dusty road."

Two tense little forms relaxed slowly, after the tale was done, while the old man sat looking dreamily into the open fireplace. They were digesting the human qualities of the events that had passed so realistically before their minds' eyes, while he, forgetful of the present, was dreaming of those glorious days of old, when the young men gave their all to their country.

But little Bert was puzzled about one thing.

"Grandpa," he finally asked, "what made the boys get into those fish, when they knew they hadn't ought to?"

"Eh? Eh? Oh, yes. Well, you see," and the old man's eyes began to twinkle, "what made you get into that jam your mother told you not to?" Experience of James J. Whittier, Co. A, 6th Vt. Vol. Inft. July 2, 1863.

THE MYSTERIOUS REBEL OF GETTYSBURG

BY EDWIN R. HAVENS

ON the night of the second of July we were engaged for a time near Hunterstown on the right of the battle line. No one was hurt on our side, but we didn't enjoy a lively artillery duel that took place between our battery and one of the Confederates'.

On the third of July we were sent to the right of the line at Rummel's farm, about three and one-half miles from Gettysburg. Our regiment was held in reserve until about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, when we were ordered to "charge." As this was the only charge in which I took part during my term of service, perhaps I may be pardoned for relating my experience.

Our regiment was not well drilled, no charges in regimental formation had ever been given us in drill, and none of us knew what to do. I remember that as soon as I realized that we were actually engaged in a charge my first thought was of the wonderful charge of the "Light Brigade" at Balaklava, and the words of the famous "Six Hundred" ran in my mind; then came an anxiety to know what kind of an appearance we were making. I was in the position of "left guide" of the company, so cast my eye to the right along the line and was surprised to find that the most perfect alignment of our company front that we had ever made was being kept. Every man and every horse was straining every effort to do his best. Soon

a quarter turn to the left brought us in view of our objective, which was a Pennsylvania fence, unbroken and behind which could be seen a line of gray and plenty of smoke, showing that they were trying to stop us. Arriving at the fence, or near it, some of those farthest to the front dismounted and tore down a portion of it, but the front of our line had to divide, a part going to the right to a gap at the corner of four fields where we were huddled together in confusion and where many of the casualties of the day occurred. After passing through this fence it seems to me that I was riding alone, following those that I could see. I passed our Lieut. Colonel, whose horse had been shot and falling upon his leg had pinned him to the ground. His orderly was extricating him and I did not stop; soon I felt a severe blow on my right hand, my sabre dropped from my grasp and I found myself dismounted in what it seems to me was a ditch and with a strong desire to get on what had been a few minutes before the "Yank" side of the fence, and accordingly started on foot to find it. If I had been alone a minute before I now found that I was not. All around me were men and horses, most of the men mounted, and some of the horses without riders; one such passing me I called to some one to catch him for me and was soon mounted again. We rallied a portion of our men and another charge was attempted, but I have never been able to determine whether we passed the fence again or not. I know that a short time afterward a party of us, some twenty or more, were gathered in a field near the fence when our attention was attracted by a column of men clad in gray and mounted, riding out of a piece of woods in

our front and toward which we had been charging. As we watched them they kept coming in column of company or regimental front until we had counted four stands of colors.

Against this formidable array there seemed to be but one regiment, the First Michigan Cavalry, that could be used to defeat them. We saw Gen. Custer, with his yellow, or golden curls flying in the breeze, ride at full speed towards the "First," and then Col. Town, commanding the regiment, turn his horse towards them, draw his sabre, swing it aloft, turn his horse, and then was displayed the finest sight that ever greeted my eyes. The old veterans, knowing what was expected and with the experience of two years behind them, charged. This charge was terrific, not like the "arrow" so often told of in poetry; but like the mighty fist of a trained pugilist, driven by the muscles of a trained athlete, the regiment struck the head of the long heavy column of gray and then—men and horses flew into the air as they met in compact, the glint of the sabre and the flash of the pistol were seen for a minute—and then, the gray column disintegrated into small squads and fled away for the woods they had left a few minutes before to appear no more that day, while the "old First" at the sound of the bugle rallied on the ground where they stood, and there seemed no gaps in their formation. After this a few shots from the Confederate batteries were fired toward us but no troops appeared. The battle of Gettysburg was over, won by the "Yankees."

While watching the column of "Johnnies" riding toward us I was attracted to an officer riding near and

at the left of the head of the column, followed by an aide or an orderly and whom I supposed to be the commander of this body of troops. History speaks only of Stewart's cavalry and Hampton's Legion as being engaged, but I never found anything that satisfied me as to who this officer was. But the answer was finally given me, and through one of those experiences so many of us have, when at some unexpected moment and through the sight of or hearing of something, or some word, the time and place of the present is swept away and we are transported back through time and space to some almost forgotten occurrence.

In 1884 the Democratic party assembled in National Convention, in Chicago. Two comrades and myself desired to get first view of the notables likely to be present and went there. We put up at the Palmer House, which was also the rendezvous of many of the "big" men attending the convention. While roaming through the corridors in the evening on one of the floors a gentleman stepped out of a room on the right and turned to come in our direction; at that moment the present disappeared, space was annihilated and I stood on that sunlit field of Pennsylvania, the column of gray was marching toward me, and at the head of the column rode the man who had stepped from that room the moment before, and I knew that Gen. Wade Hampton rode at the head of his Legion at Gettysburg.—[Sergt. Co. A, and Lieut. Co. I, 7th Mich. Vol. Cav. Experience on July 3, 1863.]

THE GENERAL'S WATERMELONS

CONTRIBUTED BY BERNARD B. WHITTIER

EVERYTHING in the campaign had gone wrong.

The enemy seemed to know every move that was to be made and was ready for it, and he seemed to know all the weak spots and when to attack them. The inference was, and it became a settled conviction among the boys, that spies were numerous in the camp. So were pedlers and farmers with fresh produce, and it was but another step in the deduction that the spies and the pedlers bore some common relationship. Hence the antipathy that sprang up towards the pedlers.

The day had been warm. The boys who were not on duty of some kind were resting in what shade they could find which was not always as ample as could be wished, especially on the southern side of the hill. Naturally the boys on that side were more peevish than the luckier ones whose little service tents, about the only shade producers in sight, were on the northern slope.

The sun was sinking slowly into the western sky and the heat of the day was passing when the ragged country lad appeared with his push-cart as full as it could hold of watermelons. Hundreds of eyes were soon focused on the cart of melons. Hundreds of thirsty mouths watered. There did not seem to be much question but that the melons would soon be in the hands of the soldiers and a goodly bit of the loose change of the camp in the pockets of the pedler. Nobody noticed in watching the push-cart enter the camp

that the brigade commander had mounted his big black horse and sat looking through his glasses into the distance where the Johnnies were entrenched in the edge of the timber across the creek.

"Watermelons! Watermelons!" called the vender. "Nice ripe watermelons, boys. I'll sell 'em reasonable."

"Gi'me this one," said a blue-coated soldier, stopping the cart and picking off a big melon.

"Here you, Sam," said another soldier, "quit your grabbing the best every time. You'll get into trouble some day always grabbing the biggest before I can get to 'em."

"You want to wake up and get a move on, then," said the first soldier.

"How many you got there?" somebody in the thickening crowd asked.

"I don't know, suh," said the farmer. "I reckon there'll be enough for you all to have a bite."

"Lots you know about how many we can eat," argued the soldier. "I could eat a whole one myself."

"You all go ahead and eat a whole one," said the vender, "and you all won't be able to meet no Johnnies tonight. You just eat all you want, and then watch them air Johnnies over there walk all over you!"

"Hear that?" demanded a voice among the soldiers. "I'll bet he's got something coming to him!"

"What did they tell you to find out?" demanded another.

"Oh, yes, we're getting wise," said a third. "Come on, kid, and 'fess up. We're wise to you."

The vender, a young fellow apparently not yet

twenty was beginning to look scared. It was evident even to him that they were accusing him of being a spy and the penalty for a spy when caught was death.

"No, suh, boys," he remonstrated, "I ain't no spy. I lives right down there just across that fringe o' woods, in that little shack over there. I ain't no spy. You take me over an' ask my mother if I'm a spy."

"Fine bluffing," yelled the crowd. They had the stranger scared, and like boys they had no mercy on whatever object innocent or otherwise could afford amusement or relief from the monotony of camp life. And what could furnish more amusement than a scared rebel? The clamor rose to a high pitch. The pedler became more and more scared and the more scared he became the louder grew his remonstrances. The threatening circle grew with the noise and retreated slowly back down the road towards the entrance to the camp as the farmer boy endeavored to beat a strategic retreat leaving his cart of melons behind in his haste.

But though he had forgotten the cart the soldier boys had not. When he had been beaten back far enough the cart was turned short across the road by a couple of blue clad men and tilted over the edge of the road towards the row of tents below. Then the end gate was removed. A twisting crowding mass of melons rolled over the edge of the hill, separated, and rolled into gentle hollows scattered over a considerable area. Then the push cart was rolled back up the road towards the shouting and gesticulating mass of men.

"Clear away!" commanded one of the men pushing the cart. "Clear away and give the rebel his cart!"

The mob scattered away from the scared Southern boy while the handle of the cart was thrust into his hands.

"The end gate came out," explained the soldier innocently, "and the melons all spilled out."

But the pedler did not wait for further explanations. He grabbed the handle of his push-cart and sped down the road followed by the jibes of the soldiers who soon left their fun to give chase to the watermelons before others should beat them to the prize. But as they turned towards where the melons had begun their downhill journey they saw the general, sitting erect on his big black horse, his glasses in his hands riding slowly towards them. Every man froze to attention and saluted, knowing full well the rebuke they were to receive, and silently praying that it might not mean extra fatigue duty. The general returned their salute soberly.

"Boys," he began, "that was a mean, dirty trick. But then—" He looked off absently towards the distant Confederate lines, then dropped his gaze down the side of the hill where watermelons were scattered in the grass. "But then, sometimes I kind o' like watermelons m'self."

And with that he turned and rode back towards his tent.

The group looked at each other in astonishment for a moment, then broad grins appeared. As they gathered up the melons they kept a sharp lookout for the choicest, but nothing was said, although all

seemed to be working towards a well understood purpose.

And a little while later, when the general dismounted after his inspection of the camp, two magnificent watermelons were lying peacefully under his table.

Courtesy of Chas. S. Norris. Related by a Mich. Veteran, under circumstances leaving no doubt of authenticity. Names of characters, place and date, unknown.

MICHIGAN WAR LEGISLATION, 1917

BY CHARLES H. LANDRUM, A. M.

LANSING

THE regular session of the 49th Legislature of Michigan met at Lansing January 3, 1917 and continued in session for seventy-one days¹. During that time there were introduced 921 bills, of which 570 originated in the House and 351 in the Senate. Gov. Sleeper approved 391 of these bills, only four of which were private and officially vetoed eleven. In addition, the two houses considered 180 resolutions, of which 31 were joint, 45 concurrent and 104 separate resolutions. Eight Joint Resolutions and six Constitutional Amendments were passed². Of the measures enacted, 163 originated in the Senate and 228 in the House; of the Senate bills 188 failed of enactment, six being lost in the Senate and 182 in the House; of the House bills 342 failed of enactment, ten being lost in the House. The Senate acted upon 911 measures and the House upon 915. Approximately forty-two per cent of the bills introduced in either House gained enactment. Forty per cent of the House bills became law and forty-six per cent of the Senate bills. From this it would appear that the two houses differ little in the chance of a bill's becoming law. The Senate is a smaller body and is usually more experienced, which gives it prestige, expedition and advantage in disposing of business.

¹*Senate Journal* 1917, p. 799; *ibid*, p. 1592.

²*Public Acts, Michigan*, 1917.

The record of bills enacted shows that, owing to their importance, 122 acts were ordered to take immediate effect.

Although the size of the legislative body seems to bear little relation to the total number of measures the number of bills introduced is, roughly speaking, inversely proportional to the size of the houses. For example, the average number of bills introduced in the Senate by any one member was twenty-nine, in the House twenty-four.

THE ELECTION OF 1916

The State election in Michigan in 1916 resulted as favorably for the Democrats as possible in a staunch Republican stronghold where the political affiliation has been consistently loyal to its chosen standard since the State gave birth to the party. Omitting the period when the wave of Populism swept the political ship from its moorings, there was only one year in which the Democrats sent more men to the State Legislature; and their success that year was due to a split in the Republican party, upon the "Stand Pat" and "Progressive" issues. The political complexion of the Legislature of 1917 was therefore distinctly Republican. The Senate had five Democrats and twenty-seven Republicans, and the House stood in the ratio of twelve to eighty-eight³. However, these ratios were reached only after a contested election. On the first day of the session, Sen. James C. Wood presented to the Senate the petition of Thomas H.

³*Michigan Manual*, 1917, p. 681-682; 684-687.

McNaughton, the Republican candidate of Kent County, asking for a recount of votes for the Seventeenth District, including part of the City of Grand Rapids.⁴ On the following day, upon resolution a committee was appointed consisting of Senators James C. Wood, Frank L. Covert and Frank L. Willison, which committee reported Jan. 22 that a recount of the ballots cast in the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th wards of the City of Grand Rapids had caused the petitioner to concede the election of Anson R. Harrington to the Senate from that district⁵.

The contest in the House involved the seats of the three members, also from Kent County. Certificates of election were issued to the Democratic candidates Joseph J. Frost, Henry L. Schmidt and Theodore F. VanderVeen, but their seats were contested by their opponents⁶. The committee consisting of Representatives Sigurd G. Nelson, Fred L. Eaton and Thomas Read as a special committee to recount the votes, in a carefully prepared report confirmed the election of Mr. Frost and Mr. Schmidt; but the recount showed that Mr. George W. Welsh had defeated his opponent and a resolution passed the House Jan. 15, declaring him a member duly elected⁷.

The personnel and important statistical data of the forty-ninth session of the Legislature of Michigan is as follows:

⁴*House Journal*, 1917, p. 30-31.

⁵*Senate Journal*, 1917, p. 77-79.

⁶*House Journal*, 1917, p. 26-28 and 31.

⁷*House Journal*, 1917, p. 76-85.

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MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE—FORTY-NINTH

SENATE, 1917-1918

President—LUREN D. DICKINSON, Charlotte, Eaton County. Birthplace, New York; farmer; age, 58; married; R.
 President *pro tempore*—J. LEE MONFORD, Gaylord.

Republicans, 27; Democrats, 5.

District	Name.	County.	Postoffice.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Age.	Marital condition.	Politics.
9	Bolen, George L.	Calhoun	Battle Creek	Virginia	Editor	55	M	D
10	Bryant, Ernest J.	Lenawee	Sand Creek	Michigan	Farmer	44	M	R
11	Condon, George M.	Wayne	Detroit	New York	Lawyer	56	M	R
12	Cavert, Frank L.	Oakland	Pontiac	Michigan	Lawyer	49	M	R
13	Damon, John A.	Isabella	Mt. Pleasant	Ohio	Banker	67	W	R
14	De Land, Charles J.	Jackson	Jackson	Michigan	Lawyer	... 37	M	R
15	Forrester, George B.	Sanilac	Deckerville	Michigan	Merchant	54	M	R
16	Foster, Charles W.	Ingham	Lansing	Canada	Lawyer	44	M	R
17	Gansser, Augustus H.	Bay	Bay City	Michigan	Ins. real estate	45	M	R
18	Hanley, James W.	Wayne	Detroit	Michigan	Contractor	31	S	R
19	Harrington, Asson R.	Kent	Comstock Park, R. 1	Michigan	Agriculturist	47	M	D
20	Holmes, Lyman A.	Macomb	Ronco	New York	Manufacturer	58	M	R
21	Koehler, Herman L.	Wayne	Detroit	Germany	Retired	68	M	R
22	Martin, Vincent A.	Muskegon	Fruitport	Wisconsin	Farmer, trainin' n.	47	M	R
23	McRae, Duncan	Alcona	Greenbush	Michigan	Merchant	48	M	R
24	Miller, George W.	Montcalm	... Gaylord	Michigan	Farmer	65	M	R
25	Monford, J. Lee	Osceola	Detroit	Michigan	Banker	44	M	R
26	Murtha, James A.	Wayne	... Saginaw	New York	Lawyer	46	S	D
27	Penney, Harvey A.	Signinaw	Michigan	Michigan	Attorney	51	M	R
28	Plank, Edgar A.	Cass	Indiana	Indiana	Physician	48	M	R
29	Scott, Alton T.	Marquette	Maine	Maine	Real estate	37	M	R
30	Scott, George G.	Wayne	Michigan	Michigan	Lawyer	43	M	R
31	Scully, Charles B.	Lapeer	Michigan	Michigan	Ins., real estate	38	M	R

15	Smith, Elbert V.	Berry	Nashville	Michigan	Farmer	52
27	Smith, William W.	Gard	Traverse City	New York	Merchant	67
13	Stewart, Hugh A.	Traverse	Flint	Michigan	Physician	34
8	Tripp, Burdell	Genesee	Allegan	Michigan	Merchant	55
		Allianc			R	
26	Tufts, Charles	Mason	Ludington	Canada	Farmer	61
16	White, Harry C.	Kent	Grand Rapids	Michigan	Farmer	46
32	Wilcox, James M.	Houghton	Calumet	Wales	Ret'd. Mine Super	66
6	Williamson, Frank L.	Kalamazoo	Climax	Michigan	Merchant	56
30	Wood, James C.	Schoolcraft	Manistique	Michigan	Farmer	46
					Lawyer	46

CHARLES H. LANDRUM, A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1917-1918
 Speaker—Wayne R. Rice, Newaygo.
 Speaker pro tempore—Lynn J. Lewis, Bangor.
 Republicans, 87; Democrats, 13.

No.	Name.	County.	Postoffice.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Age.	Martial condition.	Polling place.
98	Amon, Aaron F.	Mecosta.	Remus.	Canada.	Farmer.	57	M	R
21	Anderson, Andrew F.	Leelanau.	Omena.	Sweden.	Merchant.	59	M	R
57	Blinn, Charles O.	Tuscola.	Cato.	Ohio.	Oil Jobber.	59	M	R
37	Bosch, Albert H.	Ottawa.	Jackson.	Michigan.	Auctioneer.	48	M	R
40	Brower, Burney E.	Jackson.	Jackson.	Michigan.	Lawyer.	36	M	R
68	Chapin, Theodore N.	Antrim.	Bellaire.	Michigan.	Farmer.	54	M	R
91	Chew, Jacob E.	Charlevoix.	East Jordan.	Ohio.	Farmer.	53	M	R
54	Clark, Charles W.	Ingham.	Detroit.	Michigan.	Farmer.	54	M	R
48	Copley, A. Ward.	Wayne.	Detroit.	Michigan.	Lawyer.	50	M	R
27	Cowan, Alexander.	St. Clair.	North Street.	Michigan.	Stock Farmer.	43	M	R
93	Crawford, Samuel E.	Washtenaw.	Ypsilanti.	Michigan.	Insurance.	40	M	R
46	Croll, Henry Jr.	Gladwin.	Beaverton.	Michigan.	Merchant.	42	M	R
80	Culver, Charles H.	Wayne.	Detroit.	Michigan.	Lawyer, publisher.	47	M	R
95	Curtis, Miles S.	Calhoun.	Battle Creek.	Ohio.	Farmer.	65	M	R
100	Daigneau, Samuel E.	Berrien.	Benton Harbor.	Vermont.	Laundryman.	65	W	
45	Daprato, John.	Dickinson.	Iron Mountain.	Italy.	Merchant.	65	M	R
64	Deaje, Andrew L.	Emmet.	Harbor Springs.	Michigan.	Lawyer, real estate.	66	M	R
9	Diehl, Barney.	Macomb.	Mt. Clemens.	New York.	Fireman.	45	M	R
41	Eaton, Fred L.	Saginaw.	Saginaw.	Michigan.	Attorney.	48	S	D
4	Edwards, Adelbert D.	Houghton.	Atlantic Mine.	New York.	Retired.	61	S	
73	Evans, Charles G.	Leelanee.	Tipton.	Wales.	Farmer.	57	M	R
8	Ewing, William G.	Marquette.	Marquette, R. F. D.	Michigan.	Implement dealer.	47	M	R
25	Farrier, Nelson G.	Hillman.	Hillman.	Pennsylvania.	Farmer, real estate.	30	M	R
66	Flowers, Charles.	Wayne.	Presque Isle.	Pennsylvania.	Lawyer.	71	M	R
33	Foote, Charles R.	Kent.	Aito.	Michigan.	Merchant.	45	M	R

43	Ford, Ransom L.	Genesee	Montrose	M
73	Ford, Sheridan	Wayne	Coldwater, R. S	R
17	Ford, Aaron O.	Benton	Michigan	M
17	Ford, Aaron, F.	Marquette	Ohio	M
30	Frost, Joseph	Kent	England	W
69	Galloway, Edward R.	Hillsdale	Grand Rapids	D
69	Gardner, Edward	Plymouth	Michigan	S
13	Geffert, Gafford	Sebewaing	Michigan	S
75	Glaspey, Andrew Bird	Oakland	Michigan	R
60	Grose, Alonso B.	Alpena	Michigan	R
50	Hassenger, Frank A.	Constantine	Maine	R
76	Griggs, Albert G.	Oakland	Pontiac	R
22	Harris, Michael B.	Missaukee	Lake City	R
22	Harris, William B.	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	R
50	Harris, Michael	Menominee	Harris	R
50	Harris, Michael	St. Joseph	Michigan	R
42	Hawkins, Atlie L.	Manistee	Michigan	R
42	Houghton, Charles	Bay City	Michigan	R
5	Hulse, Charles A.	Clinton	Michigan	R
96	Ivory, William E.	Lapeer	Michigan	R
87	Jackson, John W.	Saginaw	Michigan	R
47	Jerome, James D.	Wayne	Michigan	R
49	Jones, William H.	Wayne	Michigan	R
52	Kistler, Clarence E.	Mason	Michigan	R
36	Kooyers, Gerrit W.	Ottawa	Michigan	R
70	Lamphere, Allan L.	Wayne	Michigan	R
94	Leighton, William	Schoicraft	Michigan	R
71	Leland, George	Allegan	Michigan	R
35	Lemire, William A.	Delta	Michigan	R
82	Lereque, David J.	Houghton	Michigan	R
55	Lewis, Lynn J.	Van Buren	Michigan	R
55	Lewis, Lynn	Baileys Harbor	Michigan	R
59	Littlejohn, David	Berrien	Michigan	R
53	Martin, John Y.	Shiawassee	Michigan	R
2	Marz, William H.	Wayne	Michigan	R
2	McCarthy, George E.	Eaton	Michigan	R
93	McGillivray, Will	Oscooda	Michigan	R
88				M

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Concluded.

No.	Name.	County.	Postoffice.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Age.	Martial condition.	Polling place.
89	Merriman, Joel C.	Sauilac.	Deberville	New York	Farmer	65	M	R
28	Moore, Franklin	St. Clair	St. Clair	Michigan	Sec. and Treas. Diamond Crystal Salt Co.	39	M	R
17	Nelson, Sigurd G.	Gogebic	Ironwood	Michigan	Lawyer	27	S	R
20	Newkirk, H. Wirt	Washtenaw	Ann Arbor	Michigan	Lawyer	62	M	R
32	O'Brien, Patrick	Iron	Iron River	Pennsylvania	Editor	59	M	R
15	Olmsted, Clifford G.	Midland	Midland	Michigan	Merchant	38	M	R
10	Ormsbee, William B.	Genesee	Flint	Michigan	Merchant	42	M	R
44	Person, Seymour H.	Ingham	Lansing	Michigan	Lawyer	38	M	R
34	Peterson, Albert E.	Cass	Canton	Michigan	Lawyer	40	M	D
14	Peterson, Frank W.	Kent	Rockford	Michigan	Farmer	40	M	D
29	Quintel, August	Bay	Auburn, R. F. D.	Germany	Farmer	59	M	R
62	Read, Thomas	Oceana	Spring Arbor	New York	Dairyman	36	M	R
86	Reed, Clarence J.	Jackson	White Cloud	Michigan	Dairyman	30	M	R
38	Rice, Wayne R.	Newaygo	Marshall	Michigan	Lawyer	31	S	D
81	Robinson, Carl A.	Cathcart		Illinois	Lawyer	30	M	D
93	Root, Lyman C.	Allegan	R. 3	Ohio	Farmer	64	M	R
13	Rose, Harry C.	Orion	Ashey	Michigan	Merchant	44	M	R
66	Rose, Henry T.	Livingston	Mifflord	Michigan	Farmer	33	M	R
65	Schmidt, John L.	Kent	Grand Rapids	Michigan	Taylor	26	S	D
63	Schmidt, John	Osecola	Reed City, R. 5	Michigan	Farmer	52	M	R
90	Smith, Frank A.	Lake	Luther	Ohio	Farmer	43	M	R
24	Smith, Milton H.	Monroe	Sandusky	Maryland	Farmer, teacher	62	M	R
22	Smith, Samuel J.	Chabooagan	MacKinaw	Canada	Hotels proprietor	57	M	R
67	Sears, Lovall	Grand Traverse	Elk Rapids, R. 1	Michigan	Farmer	65	M	R
97	Stearns, Wesley J.	Montcalm	Stanton	Iowa	Farmer	49	M	R
31	Stevenson, John	Wayne	Detroit	Scotland	Steamboat agent	63	M	R
3	Taube, Leo	Wayne	Detroit	Germany	Bethel	55	M	R
61	Toepel, Andrew F.	Wayne	Detroit	Michigan	Jeweler	51	M	R
26	Updike, Edward	Williams	Detroit	Michigan	Farmer	56	M	R
74	Vite, John R.	Weston	Lenawee	Ohio	Farmer, banker	63	M	R

12	Wagner, Leo P.	Saginaw	Kentucky	47
51	Ward, Arthur N.	Isabella	Michigan	M
56	Warner, Fred L.	Mt. Pleasant . . .	New York	R
6	Weisert, Charles A.	Beaumont	Michigan	V
72	Wells, Fred B.	Hastings	Michigan	M
		Cassopolis	Michigan	R
85	Welch, George W.	Grand Rapids . . .	Scotland	M
18	Wiley, Merlin W.	Kent	Publisher	R
58	Wood, Arthur E.	Chippewa	Lawyer	M
83	Woodruff, Art H.	Wayne	Michigan	R
78	Young, Carl	Wyandotte	Michigan	S
		Muskegon	Michigan	R
			Illinois	M

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE

After Lieutenant-Governor Luren D. Dickinson had administered the constitutional oath of office to the members of the Senate, he delivered an address to the Senate making recommendations for legislation. Insurance, railroads, public health, the high cost of living, were matters liberally mentioned; but he stated that the burden of much the larger part of the correspondence in regard to legislation centered in questions of the liquor traffic, primary elections and taxation. The electors had voted the State dry by a very emphatic majority, and the Lieutenant-Governor predicated that out of what necessarily must be prolonged and careful deliberations must come, "an Act sane, sensible and in accord with present advanced public sentiment on this question and with the proper machinery for effectively enforcing the emphasized expressions of the people of the State at the November election." The question of taxation was a perpetual one with no prospect of reduction; but he suggested that if the budget system would make it clear to the people of Michigan that the money was well spent, the Legislature should adopt it speedily. He advised against any radical change in the primary system of nominations, as the number participating in the late primary indicated unusual popular interest.

At the close of the President's address an election of officers was held, and the following officers chosen without opposition: President pro tem, J. Lee Morford; Secretary, Dennis E. Alward re-elected for the third term; Sergeant-at-arms, William T. Shaw.

After the election of officers and the adoption of the usual rules, the President of the Senate announced the regular standing committees, as follows:

SENATE COMMITTEES, 1917-1918

- Agricultural Interests.*—Senators Miller, Tufts and Bryant.
Apportionment.—Senators Willison, Koehler, Holmes, E. V. Smith and Bryant.
Banks and Corporations.—Senators Morford, Forrester, Damon, Murtha and Tripp.
Central Michigan Normal School.—Senators DeLand, Foster and Condon.
Cities and Villages.—Senators Tripp, Scott and White.
Claims and Public Accounts.—Senators Forrester, Stewart and Covert.
College of Mines.—Senators Damon, E. V. Smith and Planck.
Constitutional Amendments.—Senators White, Murtha, DeLand, Miller and Scully.
Counties and Townships.—Senators Holmes, DeLand and Bolen.
Education and Public Schools.—Senators Covert, Damon and Condon.
Elections.—Senators Condon, Stewart, Martin, Scully and White.
Executive Business.—Senators Foster, Forrester, Tripp, Scott and Planck.
Federal Relations.—Senators Koehler, E. V. Smith and Harrington.
Finance and Appropriations.—Senators Scott, DeLand, Roberts, Holmes and Miller.
Fisheries.—Senators W. W. Smith, Wood, Penney, Bryant and Harrington.
Forestry Interests and State Lands.—Senators Morford, Bryant, W. W. Smith, Wood and Harrington.
Gaming Interests.—Senators Wood, Tufts, Koehler, McRae and Gansser.
Geological Survey.—Senators Penney, Hanley and Wilcox.
Horticulture.—Senators Martin, Harrington and Tripp.
Immigration.—Senators Harrington, Martin and Hanley.
Industrial Home for Girls.—Senators E. V. Smith, Morford and Koehler.
Industrial School for Boys.—Senators Holmes, Condon and Damon.
Insurance.—Senators Scully, Foster, Tripp, McRae and Gansser.
Ionia State Hospital.—Senators Scott, Penney and Roberts.
Judiciary.—Senators Wood, Murtha, Foster, Condon and Covert.
Kalamazoo State Hospital.—Senators Miller, Forrester and Gansser.
Labor Interests.—Senators DeLand, Martin, Murtha, Wilcox and Stewart.
Liquor Traffic.—Senators Foster, Damon, Planck, White and Willison.
Mechanical Interests.—Senators Scully, Hanley and Morford.
Michigan Agricultural College.—Senators Harrington, Roberts and Scully.
Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind.—Senators Wilcox, Roberts and E. V. Smith.
Michigan Farm Colony for Epileptics.—Senators Damon, Koehler and W. W. Smith.
Michigan Home and Training School.—Senators McRae, White and Wilcox.
Michigan Reformatory.—Senators Bryant, DeLand and Foster.

Military Affairs.—Senators Gansser, Condon and Martin.
Mining Interests.—Senators Wilcox, Tufts and Forrester.
Newberry State Hospital.—Senators Martin, Harrington and Bryant.
Normal College.—Senators Murtha, Forrester and Wilcox.
Northern State Normal School.—Senators Covert, Miller and Holmes.
Pontiac State Hospital.—Senators Willison, W. W. Smith and Morford.
Printing.—Senators Bolen, Condon and White.
Public Buildings.—Senators McRae, Stewart and Foster.
Public Health.—Senators Stewart, Bolen and Holmes.
Railroads.—Senators E. V. Smith, Scott, W. W. Smith, Forrester and Bolen.
Religious and Benevolent Societies.—Senators Koehler, Planck and Miller.
Roads and Bridges.—Senators Bryant, Covert and Penney.
Rules and Joint Rules.—Senators Scott, Covert and Roberts.
Saline Interests.—Senators Tufts, Willison and Murtha.
School for the Blind.—Senators Tripp, Martin and Scott.
School for the Deaf.—Senators Tufts, Penney and McRae.
Soldiers' Home.—Senators Gansser, Planck and Holmes.
State Affairs.—Senators Planck, Roberts, McRae, Tufts and Gansser.
State Library.—Senators Hanley, Penney and Scully.
State Prison at Jackson.—Senators Hanley, Tufts and McRae.
State Prison at Marquette.—Senators Willison, Morford and Scully.
State Public School.—Senators Murtha, Wood and Gansser.
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.—Senators W. W. Smith, DeLand and Wood.
Supplies and Expences.—Senators Bolen, W. W. Smith and Wilcox.
Taxation.—Senators Roberts, Hanley, Bolen, E. V. Smith and Willison.
Traverse City State Hospital.—Senators Stewart, Bolen and Tripp.
University.—Senators Penney, Planck and Wood.
Western Michigan Normal School.—Senators Covert, Hanley and Stewart.

The organization of the House of Representatives was as speedy and harmonious as was that of the Senate. The former Speaker Chas. W. Smith retired from the House and Wayne R. Rice of Newaygo, who had served as Speaker pro tempore was unanimously chosen, and Lynn J. Lewis of Bangor was re-elected Speaker pro tem; while Chas. S. Pierce was re-elected for the third term as Clerk of the House, and Harry J. McGrane was re-elected Sergeant-at-arms. On the third day of the session, Jan. 9, the Speaker announced the following standing committees:

HOUSE COMMITTEES, 1917-1918

Agricultural College.—Messrs. Root, Peterson, Evans, Kistler, Upham.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Wells, Quintel, C. J. Reed, Ewing, Galloway.

Apportionment.—Messrs. Gettel, Thomas Read, F. A. Smith, John Schmidt, R. L. Ford, Weissert, Martz, Deuel, Leighton.

Central Michigan Normal School.—Messrs. Ross, Gayde, Olmsted, Glaspie, Hassenger.

City Corporations.—Messrs. Kooyers, Ormsbee, Woodruff, Lamphere, Brower, Young, H. L. Schmidt, Hallett, Welsh.

College of Mines.—Messrs. Martin, Brower, Root, Stearns, Peterson.

Drainage.—Messrs. Olmsted, Bosch, Hulse, Rose, Merriman.

Education.—Messrs. Weissert, Jones, Crawford, Curtis, Sheridan, Ford, Lemire, Littlejohn, Welsh, Hassenger.

Elections.—Messrs. Nelson, Amon, Sours, Leland, Daigneau, Toepel, Frost, M. H. Smith, Robinson.

Federal Relations.—Messrs. Sheridan Ford, Edwards, Glaspie, M. H. Smith, Upham.

Fish and Fisheries.—Messrs. Anderson, Stevenson, Gettel, Ewing, Chapin, Vine, Diehl, McGillivray, Chew.

Game Laws.—Messrs. Glaspie, O'Brien, Gayde, Farrier, Kistler.

General Taxation.—Messrs. Copley, Harris, Francis, Clark, Stearns, Ward, Peterson, Galloway, Rose.

Geological Survey.—Messrs. Croll, Ross, Jackson, Ward, Peterson.

Horticulture.—Messrs. Daigneau, Hopkins, C. J. Reed, M. H. Smith, Leveque.

Industrial School for Boys.—Messrs. O'Brien, Kooyers, Curtis, Martz, Wood.

Insurance.—Messrs. Person, Crawford, R. L. Ford, Leveque, Blinn.

Ionia State Hospital.—Messrs. S. J. Smith, Blinn, Hassenger, Ivory, Stearns.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Petermann, Flowers, Person, Wiley, Warner, Lewis, Brower, Eaton, Nelson.

Kalamazoo State Hospital.—Messrs. Jackson, Daigneau, Weissert, Houghton, McGillivray.

Labor.—Messrs. Thomas Read, Jones, Wells, Moore, Young.

Liquor Traffic.—Messrs. Lewis, Hulse, McArthur, Sours, Wiley, Robinson, Warner, Amon, Clark.

Local Taxation.—Messrs. Vine, Houghton, Hall, Chew, Hallett.

Lumber and Salt.—Messrs. Martz, S. J. Smith, Daprato, Moore, Toepel.

Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind.—Messrs. Toepel, Olmsted, Sours, Ivory, Fox.

Michigan Farm Colony for Epileptics.—Messrs. R. L. Ford, Vine, Wells, Kooyers, Leveque.

Michigan Home and Training School.—Messrs. Lemire, Francis, Newkirk, Lamphere Toepel.

Michigan Reformatory.—Messrs. Ewing, Martz, Merriman, Chew, Glaspie.

Michigan School for the Blind.—Messrs. Young, Copley, Jones, Harris, F. A. Smith.

Michigan School for the Deaf.—Messrs. Wood, Gayde, Gettel, Harris, Robinson.

Michigan Soldiers' Home.—Messrs. McArthur, Amon, Hulse, Quintel, Ward.
Michigan State Prison.—Messrs. Jones, Culver, Woodruff, Frost, McArthur.
Military Affairs.—Messrs. Culver, Martin, Weissert, Frost, Merriman.
Mines and Minerals.—Messrs. Harris, O'Brien, Francis, Leveque, Wagner.
Newberry State Hospital.—Messrs. Leland, Farrier, H. L. Schmidt, Rose, Galloway.
Northern State Normal School.—Messrs. Ward, Hall, Welsh, Young, Kistler.
Pontiac State Hospital.—Messrs. Bosch, Person, Hallett, M. H. Smith, Frost.
Printing.—Messrs. C. J. Reed, Ormsbee, Hallett, Houghton, Stearns.
Private Corporations.—Messrs. Wiley, Foote, Copley, Croll, Petermann, Olmsted, Vine, R. L. Ford, Kooyers.
Public Health.—Messrs. Hulse, Leland, Littlejohn, Taube, Wagner.
Public Lands and Forestry Interests.—Messrs. Farrier, Green, Quintel, S. J. Smith, McGillivray, Houghton, Blinn, Chew, Crawford.
Railroads.—Messrs. F. A. Smith, Stevenson, John Schmidt, O'Brien, Daigneau, Lewis, Root, Moore, Lemire.
Religious and Benevolent Societies.—Messrs. Quintel, Leighton, Taube, H. L. Schmidt, Hassenger.
Revision and Amendment of the Constitution.—Messrs. Flowers, Ormsbee, Woodruff, Sheridan Ford, Jackson, Fox, Wood, Diehl, Wagner.
Revision and Amendment of the Statutes.—Messrs. Lamphere, Bosch, Root, Green, Culver, Eaton, Curtis, Kistler, S. J. Smith.
Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Daprato, Cowan, Thomas Read, Evans, Jackson.
Rules and Joint Rules.—Messrs. Foote, Edwards, Hopkins, Brower, Cowan.
State Affairs.—Messrs. Newkirk, Martin, Ivory, Ross, Griggs, Wood, McArthur, Deuel, H. L. Schmidt.
State Capitol and Public Buildings.—Messrs. Griggs, Gettel, Ewing, Anderson, Merriman.
State House of Correction and Branch of the State Prison in the Upper Peninsula.—Messrs. Ormsbee, C. J. Reed, Wells, Taube, Diehl.
State Industrial Home for Girls.—Messrs. Deuel, Lamphere, Martin, Eaton, Welsh.
State Library.—Messrs. Curtis, Sheridan Ford, Daprato, Ross, Eaton.
State Normal College.—Messrs. Amon, Thomas Read, Wagner, Blinn, Deuel.
State Psychopathic Hospital.—Messrs. Littlejohn, Flowers, Chapin, Lemire, Galloway.
State Public School.—Messrs. Sours, Leiland, Taube, McGillivray, Hall.
State Sanatorium.—Messrs. Stevenson, Daprato, Newkirk, Crawford, Littlejohn.
Supplies and Expenditures.—Messrs. Clark, Bosch, Stevenson, Fox, Diehl.
Towns and Counties.—Messrs. Ivory, Griggs, Chapin, Fox, Upham.
Traverse City State Hospital.—Messrs. Chapin, Anderson, Leighton, Upham, Evans.
University.—Messrs. Woodruff, Nelson, Robinson, Clark, Griggs.
Village Corporations.—Messrs. Gayde, Anderson, Leighton, Evans, Hall.
Ways and Means.—Messrs. Jerome, Edwards, Croll, Foote, John Schmidt, Hopkins, Warner, Cowan, Green.
Western State Normal School.—Messrs. Francis, Culver, Farrier, Moore, Rose.

The two houses met in joint assembly on the second day of the session, Jan. 4, to receive the benediction of the outgoing Governor and the recommendations of the newly inaugurated Executive. A digest of these addresses furnishes suggestions of the work to be accomplished by the forty-ninth session of the Legislature of Michigan. Ex-Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris urged the conservation of natural resources, a soil survey of the State, the building of good roads, greater attention to public health by medical inspection and the adoption of a proper housing bill, and loyal support of the various institutions of the State.

Governor Sleeper's message suggests the most important acts of the legislative session. He urged that the need was not more laws, but better enforcement of existing laws and better administration of the public business; he recommended legislation putting the prohibitory amendment into effect, the creation of a commission to investigate the budget system of financing the State, economical and business like management of the various institutions of the State, the development of public highways, the proper attention to the National Guard (at that time doing its part in protecting our Southern border), and to the needs of those dependent upon soldiers in active service, the encouragement of education throughout the State, the increase of agricultural food products by educational means, greater economy in the management of the State's interests and stricter adherence to sound business principles. The recommendations embodied in these two addresses furnished a working program for the session.

In pursuance of the plan of procedure, laws were enacted; providing for conservation and reclamation of the State's agricultural resources through a soil survey, drainage, and educational means; promoting interest in the public health and safety; stimulating road building throughout the State and taking preliminary steps toward the adoption of the budget system at the next regular session of the Legislature. Toward the end of the session, the aggressions of Germany against the United States gave occasion for the legislation which will immortalize the Forty-Ninth session of the Legislature. Without one question or sign of hesitation the Legislature rose to the emergency and with calculating coolness evolved such complete and comprehensive plans, involving military, industrial and agricultural organization as to place Michigan in the lead of other states in its preparedness for war.

THE FOSTER-PETERMANN ACT

Late in March, when Governor Sleeper became convinced that war was inevitable, he called a conference of leaders for the purpose of taking steps to place Michigan in the best possible state of preparedness. At this meeting there were present the Governor, Attorney General Alex. J. Groesbeck, Adjutant General John S. Bersey, Advocate General Sam. D. Pepper, Secretary of State Coleman C. Vaughan, Auditor General O. B. Fuller, Sen. Charles W. Foster, Sen. Alton T. Roberts, Rep. James D. Jerome who was chairman of the Ways and Means committee, Rep. Petermann

and others. These men discussed the needs of the State along the lines of agricultural and commercial production and military preparedness. After the estimates of the Adjutant and Advocate's General had been given, the idea of a one million dollar loan expanded to five million. In the end the sections 7, 7a, and 7b were added to the bill amending the general military law of the State and the Governor turned over to Mr. Foster of the Senate and Mr. Petermann of the House copies of a bill prepared by the Attorney General's Department authorizing a war loan and providing for the disbursement of the proceeds and for a war loan sinking fund for the purpose of liquidating the loan.

On April 3, 1917, Governor Sleeper sent the following message to both houses of the Legislature:—

“Sirs: With the same patriotic devotion with which our Commonwealth answered the call of President Lincoln in 1861, and hastened to the defense of the flag when President McKinley for humanity's sake intervened in Cuba, the people of Michigan are ready to give of their vast resources that American arms may triumph for American honor and the welfare of mankind.

“In all the critical periods of our nation's history, Michigan has ever been in the forefront. The glorious deeds of our citizen soldiers during the dark days of '61 are indelibly linked with the valorous achievement of the brave boys who went to the front in 1898.

“Once more Michigan's citizen soldiers are to be pressed into the service of their country. That they may be properly equipped for the campaign before

them, it is necessary that the State appropriate funds for this purpose, and I recommend the speedy enactment of a law authorizing the proper State officers to borrow on the credit of the State not to exceed five million dollars for the purpose of equipping, maintaining and organizing our National Guard, and for the care and maintenance of the dependents of those pressed into military service. The wives and children, fathers and mothers, must not be permitted by the State to suffer⁸."

Immediately after the reading of the Governor's message the Senate took up the introduction of bills, and Sen. C. W. Foster presented a bill authorizing a war loan and providing for the disbursements of the proceeds therefrom and for a war loan sinking fund for the purpose of liquidating the loan. Upon motion the bill was placed on the General Orders⁹. At the same time the House was preparing an act to provide for the enrollment, organization, equipment, maintenance and discipline of the Naval Militia of the State¹⁰.

In order to assure and expedite any action the Governor might take toward placing the State in a better condition of preparedness, both houses passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, His Excellency the Governor has deemed it necessary to send a special message to the Legislature concerning the grave crisis with which this country is confronted in its relations with Germany, and making certain recommendations therein with reference

⁸*Senate Journal*, 1917, p. 855.

⁹*Senate Journal*, 1917, p. 856.

¹⁰*House Journal*, 1917, p. 1036.

to the appropriation of money and the providing of means by which this State shall be put in a posture of defense, and by which this State shall be enabled to contribute its share of men and arms to the National Government, and

“WHEREAS, It is the sense of the Senate that the recommendation of his Excellency the Governor should be and will be immediately considered and complied with, now therefore

“Be it resolved by the Senate (House and) that the Secretary of the Senate is hereby instructed to inform the Governor in response to his message that the Senate will, with such speed as the limitations of the Constitution permit, pass a bill authorizing the raising of a sum of five million dollars for the following purposes:

“(1) For the purpose of carrying on recruitment service to obtain the quota of men and organization required by the Federal government;

“(2) To provide a fund for the care of dependents of the enlisted force raised by this State under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed;

“(3) For the preparation and maintenance of mobilization camps and stations within this State;

“(4) To provide equipment for enlisted men and officers;

“(5) To provide an insurance or beneficiary fund for soldiers or their dependents in case of death or disability growing out of their military service;

“(6) For an organization of home defense units and the proper equipment of the same;

*Mr. Gage
purposes of
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"(7) To provide for training schools for officers and the maintenance thereof;

"(8) For the organization of auxiliary relief work within the State;

"(9) For such other purposes not herein specifically enumerated as may be deemed necessary in the discretion of the Governor for the purposes of State and National defense;

"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution suitably engrossed be forwarded to the President of the United States as an evidence of the responsiveness of the State of Michigan to the needs of this critical hour¹¹."

The war spirit was rising throughout the State and the bill, authorizing the war loan and war loan sinking fund was rushed through the Legislature as rapidly as had been pledged in the resolutions to the Governor. Each house passed the bill submitted by the Governor and it was determined by lot to drop the House bill. The Senate voted that the bill should be called the Foster-Petermann Act. On April 18, 1917, the Governor affixed his signature to the Act which was to take immediate effect.

The preamble of the Act authorizing the war loan recites that the United States had reached a crisis making it likely that the President would call for troops and making it necessary for the states to be prepared for calls of a military nature. The Act authorizes the Governor and State Treasurer on behalf of the people of the State, for the "purpose of repelling invasion and defending the State and nation in time

¹¹*Senate Journal*, 1917, p. 858; *House Journal*, 1917, p. 1035.

of war against all enemies and opposers whatever," to contract for a loan not to exceed five million dollars, on the most favorable terms obtainable, redeemable at the pleasure of the State and not more than twenty years from April 30, 1917 at not more than four per cent interest.

For the purpose of effecting this loan, the Governor and State Treasurer were to issue notes or bonds, or promissory notes if in their judgment such loan could be made advantageously, from time to time as they should deem necessary. In denomination, they were to be not less than one hundred dollars, to be countersigned by the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, to be drawn in favor of the Auditor General and when endorsed by him to become negotiable in such manner and payable at such places as the Governor and State Treasurer should deem expedient. All bonds and other evidences of indebtedness issued under this Act were to be exempt from taxation.

The money arising from the sale of these notes or bonds was to be paid into the treasury of the State to the credit of the war fund and might be used upon the Auditor General's warrant issued by order of the War Preparedness Board and certified by the Governor for the purposes specified in the Act, which were as follows:

- (1) For the purpose of carrying on recruitment service to obtain the quota of men and organizations required by the Federal government;
- (2) To provide a fund for the care of dependents of the enlisted force raised by this State under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed;
- War fund
Dependents and force*

- (3) For the preparation, maintenance and equipment of mobilization camps and stations within this State;
- (4) To provide suitable equipment for enlisted men and officers;
- (5) To provide insurance or beneficiary fund for soldiers or their dependents in case of death or disability growing out of their military service;
- (6) For an organization of home defense units and the proper equipment of the same;
- (7) To provide for training schools for officers and the maintenance thereof;
- (8) For the organization of auxiliary relief work within the State;
- (9) For such other purposes not specifically enumerated as might be deemed necessary in the discretion of the Governor for the purpose of State and National defense.

In a businesslike way the Act provided that a special auditing committee of the board, to be appointed by the Governor, should audit the accounts in the same manner that other accounts are audited and allowed by the Board of State Auditors. The bonds were to be numbered and a complete record kept by the Auditor General showing the date of the note or bond; also the date of redemption, number of each bond, of whom received and the amount of each note or bond. There was also to be kept by the Auditor General a register, showing the date of the note or bond, the number, amount, date each coupon is due and the cancellation of such coupons as are paid with reference to the number of the voucher paying

the same. All notes or bonds paid were to be cancelled by the State Treasurer and a full record of the transaction kept by the Auditor General together with the cancelled note or bond.

To provide for the payment of these notes or bonds, the Auditor General was instructed to add to and incorporate in the State tax for the year 1917 the sum of \$250,000.00 and for each year thereafter a like sum until this should become sufficient to extinguish the debt.

The Act pledged the faith of the State to payment of the principal and interest of the notes or bonds issued and created a War Preparedness Board, consisting of the Governor, who was to be chairman of the Board, the Attorney General, the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It was the duty of this Board to expend such part of the war fund in accordance with the purposes of the Act, as would be necessary to place the State of Michigan in the best possible position of military defense and at the same time offer the greatest degree of co-operation with the National Government in the prosecution of offensive warfare.

AMENDMENT OF MILITARY LAW

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With the prospects of impending war, the Legislature turned to the need of proper military legislation. The general military law of the State was that of March 12, 1909 which had its origin in a bill prepared by a committee consisting of Colonel John S. Bersey,

Major Earl R. Stewart and Colonel Guy Wilson. This bill was so modified by amendment that it was vetoed by Governor Warner. The Legislature of 1909, under stimulus of the leading military men of the State revived the original bill and it was passed with but few modifications. The Act of April 17, 1917 amending the general military laws of Michigan came as a result of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, passed by the National Congress. Many sections of the State law were in contradiction to the National law or obsolete or not clear. In addition to this the experience on the Mexican border and the lessons from the Great War in Europe had brought out many needs which could only be supplied by new legislation.

On March 12, 1917, Rep. Charles H. Culver introduced a bill to amend the military laws of the State. The Military Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported it favorably two days later and March 27, the bill passed the House without a dissenting vote¹². The Senate was as expeditious as the House. Introduced into the Senate March 28, reported out of the committee the following day, the military bill passed the Senate unanimously April 3, at the evening session following the reading of the Governor's war message¹³.

The absence of the Michigan National Guard from the State in the service of the United States on the Mexican border had taught some lessons. The State was left without proper police force; the need and

¹²*House Journal*, 1917, pp. 539-540; 589.

¹³*Senate Journal*, 1917, pp. 757-758; 800; 855; 876.

destitution of some of the families of these soldiers had raised the question of making ample provision for those dependent upon the soldiers for a livelihood. Before the Governor affixed his signature to the bill, the Senate passed a resolution offered by Mr. Foster April 10, asking the House to return the military bill. To expedite the legislation, the request was granted and the following day amendments prepared by Col. John S. Bersey, Adjutant General and Col. Sam'l. D. Pepper, Advocate General, were added, embodied in Sections 7, 7a, and 7b of the bill, permitting the Governor to organize a body of Michigan State Troops and providing for the care of dependent families, including insurance of men in the service of the United States army. These amendments were readily accepted and on April 17, 1917 the Act received the approval of the Governor¹⁴.

and well liked

This Act completely reorganized the military system of the State by repealing and amending various sections of the laws appertaining to the military. It provided that in case of invasion of the State or war against the United States, if there should not be sufficient volunteers to keep up the prescribed strength of the reserve battalions or as much of the militia as the public necessity should demand, the Governor might order out by draft, voluntary enlistment or otherwise, the whole or so much of the militia of the State as the public necessity should demand and order out any portion of the militia to suppress riots or to aid civil officers in executing the laws of the State and the United States.

¹⁴*Senate Journal, 1917, p. 1105-1108; House Journal, 1917, p. 1290-1294.*

For the purpose of raising troops, the Governor was to appoint the number by draft according to the population of the several counties and notify the sheriff of each county from which any draft was required, of the number of persons his county was to furnish. Upon the requisition of the Governor it was the duty of the sheriff to notify the county clerk or his deputy to copy by name or number from the supervisor's roll of each township, city or ward of the county, all persons who were liable to military duty. These names or their corresponding numbers were to be written on uniform slips of paper and placed in a box suitable for the purpose, and the number required to fill such draft or requisition were to be drawn in the same manner as jurors were drawn by law. Persons so drawn were to be notified orally or in writing at what time and place to appear.

When troops were to be called into the field for the purpose of recruiting them originally or keeping organizations up to their maximum strength, the Governor might detail officers of the national guard reserve or naval forces to act as recruiting officers or in any other requisite capacity and assign them to duty at such points of the State as he might designate. Such officers might be of any rank and were to be paid the pay proper and allowances of officers of like grade in the United States army or navy.

The military organized as a land force, comprising the national guard, and the militia organized as a naval force, in cases of war, rebellion, invasion, the suppression of riots, or aid of civil officers in the execution of the laws of the State, were to be the first

ordered into the service. Whenever the President of the United States should require mobilization of any or all of the national guard or naval force for Federal service, the Governor was to organize and bring into the service such number of similar organizations as he might deem necessary for adequate protection of citizens of the State in addition to those provided for by act of Congress June 3, 1916, and upon relief of troops from Federal duty, the Governor was to disband such number of organizations as seemed desirable.

These additional troops and organizations called into the service of the State were to be designated as Michigan State Troops and were to be subject only to the order of the Governor. Persons enlisting were to take oath and sign an enlistment contract for three years unless discharged sooner by the Governor. Commissions were to be issued by the Governor, and when on active duty officers and privates were to receive the same pay as was prescribed for the Michigan National Guard. All expenses were to be paid from the war loan fund of 1917. The Governor was to prescribe the form of organization and units of Michigan State Troops, the uniform to be worn and rules of discipline, which rules were to conform as nearly as possible to the regulations governing the Michigan National Guard while in service of the State.

The Governor, in time of war might appoint and commission a personal staff not to exceed five officers of the rank of colonel who were to serve without pay, but should receive actual expenses and transportation when on duty. During the absence of this board from the State, the War Preparedness Board was to

take the place of this State Military Board. This Board might be relieved from duty by the Governor when he deemed it necessary.

A new feature of this Act was the provision made for the families of the soldiers. This was brought about by the hardship some of the families suffered while the Michigan National Guard was in service on the Southern border, and provided that the War Preparedness Board should furnish aid for dependents of any soldiers enlisting in the State or Federal service and accredited to the State of Michigan. The dependents to whom such aid might be extended were to consist of wife, widow, child or children under sixteen years of age or being above that age crippled or deformed and physically unable to earn a livelihood and dependent upon the support of such soldier, parent or parents, brothers or sisters, actually dependent upon such soldier and residing in the State, and any member of such soldier's immediate family resident in this State dependent in whole or in part upon support of the soldier.

The aid so furnished by the State was not to exceed the following limits: for a wife without children, twenty dollars a month; for a wife and children, twenty dollars and seven dollars and fifty cents a month for each child, respectively; for other dependents, not to exceed twenty dollars a month for the dependent family as a whole. The War Preparedness Board upon evidence of actual or presumptive need was to make order for payment and the Auditor General was to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer each month for the several amounts allotted.

The War Preparedness Board was also to investigate and determine upon a method of insuring the soldiers of the State either by means of general insurance or by creating a beneficiary fund to provide for the payment of a mortuary or casualty benefit to such soldiers as might be killed or die or be disabled in the service or to their dependents in cases of soldiers losing their lives in the war. Such insurance was not in any individual case to exceed a mortuary benefit of one thousand dollars or a casualty benefit of five hundred dollars, and a total disability benefit was not to exceed one thousand dollars. The board was given power to make rules and regulations governing the insurance of the soldiers and to accept contributions of money from individuals, counties, cities or villages of the State to add to the general funds at their disposal.

All persons enlisting in the service of the State were to take the prescribed oath or affirmation, which might be administered by any recruiting officer. All commissioned officers were to file their subscribed oath with the Adjutant General of the State.

The Michigan National Guard was to consist of such organizations, individual officials, staff corps and staff departments as should be prescribed from time to time by proper authority, and not less than three regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one battery of field artillery, a corps of engineers, a signal corps, one brigadier general for each brigade, the Adjutant General of the State, an adjutant general's department, an inspector general's department, a quartermaster corps, an ordinance department, a judge

advocate general's department and a medical department.

The staff corps and staff departments were to consist of such personnel as might be prescribed by the War Department and if not prescribed by this Department, the State Military Board should assume control; but no officer should be appointed in such staff corps with rank higher than Colonel. The Chief of Staff when not in the service of the United States was to have supervision of all staff corps and staff departments. The adjutant general's department, including the Adjutant General of the State with the rank of Colonel was to be inspector general of the State; the quartermaster general was made responsible for all property purchased for the National Guard and was made the property and disbursing officer for the United States.

All staff officers were required to be experienced military men and the age of retirement was fixed at sixty-four years, such vacancies being filled from the officers of the militia of Michigan, by appointment by the Governor from among a list of meritorious officers of the Michigan National Guard submitted by the State Military Board.

The Adjutant General and Quartermaster General with their offices at Lansing, were required to be chosen from officers having ten years' experience in the military establishment and were to devote their entire time to the duties of their respective offices, their salaries being fixed at the amount paid United States officers of equal rank, to be paid from the State Military Fund. The Adjutant General's department

was made the department of records and was required to make an annual report to the Governor.

Provision was made for commissioning officers up to as high rank as Brigadier General, for the line of promotions and for the appointment of staff officers. Sufficient freedom was given the State Military Board and staff officers to take measures that would place the State in a first class condition of defense. By separate act it was provided that each man who participated in encampments, maneuvers or other outdoor exercises of the National Guard under provision of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, should receive two dollars per day in addition to the amount paid by the Federal Government¹⁵. So fully were the provisions of these acts put into force and so thoroughly was this organization effected and carried out that a high grade of efficiency was maintained in civil and military affairs and during the entire war not a single outbreak of disloyalty of any importance occurred in the State.

ARMORIES

With the outbreak of actual hostilities and before national camps were provided, the need of proper accommodations for the assembled bodies of soldiers, where they might be comfortably quartered and drill, was recognized by the members of the State Legislature. More interest was taken in the construction of armories than by any preceding Legislature. An amendment to the law of 1909 gave the Military Board the power to receive from counties, cities, municipalities or other

¹⁵*Public Acts, Michigan, 1917, No. 70.*

sources, donations of land and contributions of money to aid in providing or erecting armories throughout the State for the use of the National Guard or Naval Militia¹⁶. The issuance of bonds by municipalities for this purpose was legalized. Under the exigencies of the time the regular annual appropriations to the armory building fund for the next four years, were advanced for almost immediate use¹⁷, while a special appropriation of sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of constructing an armory at Flint, was passed with the proviso that the city of Flint or Genesee County furnish a site for the same and advance at least fifteen thousand dollars toward the construction of the armory¹⁸. Provision was made for boards of control of these armories and appropriations made for their maintenance¹⁹, that the armories of the State might be of the best possible service in the training of an efficient army.

MILITARY TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Early in the session Rep. Chas. H. Culver introduced a bill to require the establishment of an optional course of military training in the high schools of the State²⁰, but on March 21 it failed in the House as smacking of militarism²¹. On April 11 this bill was taken from the table and passed, with slight amend-

¹⁶*Public Acts*, Michigan, 1917, No. 69.

¹⁷*Public Acts*, Michigan, 1917, Nos. 107, 261.

¹⁸*Public Acts*, Michigan, 1917, No. 197.

¹⁹*Public Acts*, Michigan, 1917, No. 53, Secs. 70, 71.

²⁰*House Journal*, 1917, p. 158.

²¹*House Journal*, 1917, pp. 755, 756.

ment²². The Senate accepted the measure²³, and on May 3 it was approved by the Governor. The law provided that in cities having five thousand inhabitants or over, all Boards of Education or Boards of Trustees of school districts maintaining high school courses should establish a course of military training for such high school whenever twenty-five male students should enroll for the course²⁴. The schools throughout the State responded enthusiastically and such a course in the high schools of the State did much to create and sustain the spirit of sacrifice which was necessary to win the war.

HEALTH LEGISLATION

Many acts of the Legislature contributed indirectly to the benefit of the State in war time. The county and local hospital work in the State was encouraged by proper legislation²⁵. An act was passed authorizing the formation of health districts composed of contiguous townships and villages and providing for a health board with power to appoint a health officer²⁶. A housing law, accepted by sociologists as the best in the United States, was adopted. An appropriation was made of three-hundred-fifty thousand dollars for the erection, construction, furnishing and equipping of new hospital buildings for the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor²⁷. These together with the blanket

²²*House Journal*, 1917, p. 1243-1244.

²³*Senate Journal*, 1917, p. 1325.

²⁴*Public Acts*, Michigan, No. 185.

²⁵*Public Acts*, Michigan, Nos. 231, 237, 310, 343.

²⁶*Public Acts*, Michigan, 1917, No. 130.

²⁷*Public Acts*, Michigan, 1917, No. 96.

clauses of the act authorizing the war loan providing for the organization of relief work and appropriating money for such other purposes as might be deemed necessary by the Governor for the purpose of State and National defense, supplied the authority and financial support which enabled the State Health Department to carry on a most formidable health campaign, proving to be one of our chief sinews of war.

OTHER LEGISLATION RELATING TO WAR

War legislation became popular with the Legislature of 1917. Appropriations were made for constructing a dormitory on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home for the care of widows, wives and mothers of soldiers, sailors or marines who had served in actual war²⁸. Provisions were made for the Spanish-American War claims²⁹. An act amending the naval law of the State separated the sea and land forces except for temporary purposes and provided sufficient appropriation and proper administrative officers for the same³⁰. A joint resolution submitted to the voters of the State an amendment to the State constitution relative to the franchise. This amendment, ratified by the people of the State April 2, 1917, provided, "that no qualified elector in the actual service of the United States or of this State, * * * or any enrolled member of any citizens' military or naval training camp held under the authority of the Government of the United States or the State of Michigan, *

²⁸*Public Acts*, Michigan, 1917, No. 129.

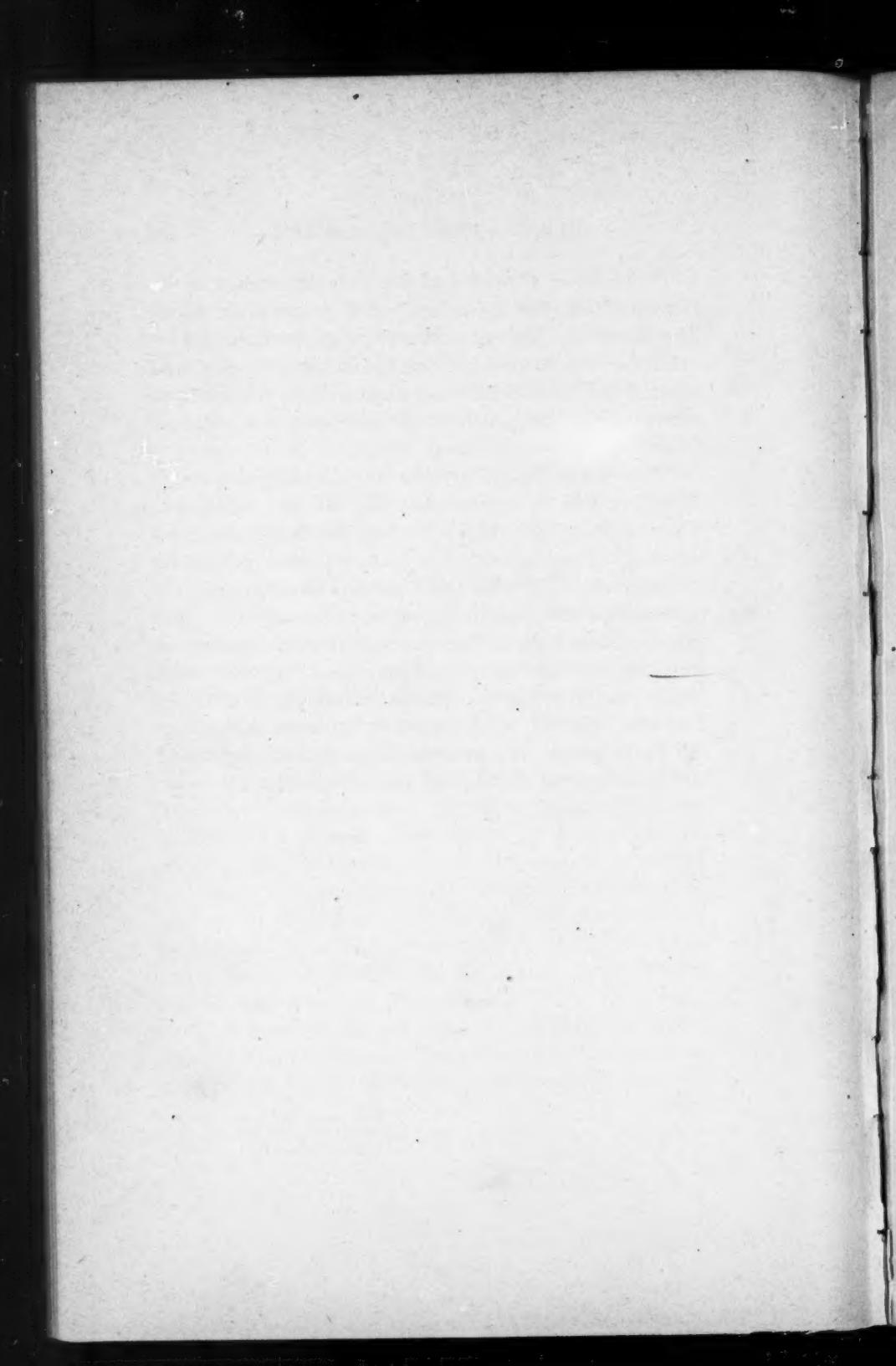
²⁹*Public Acts*, Michigan, 1917, No. 163.

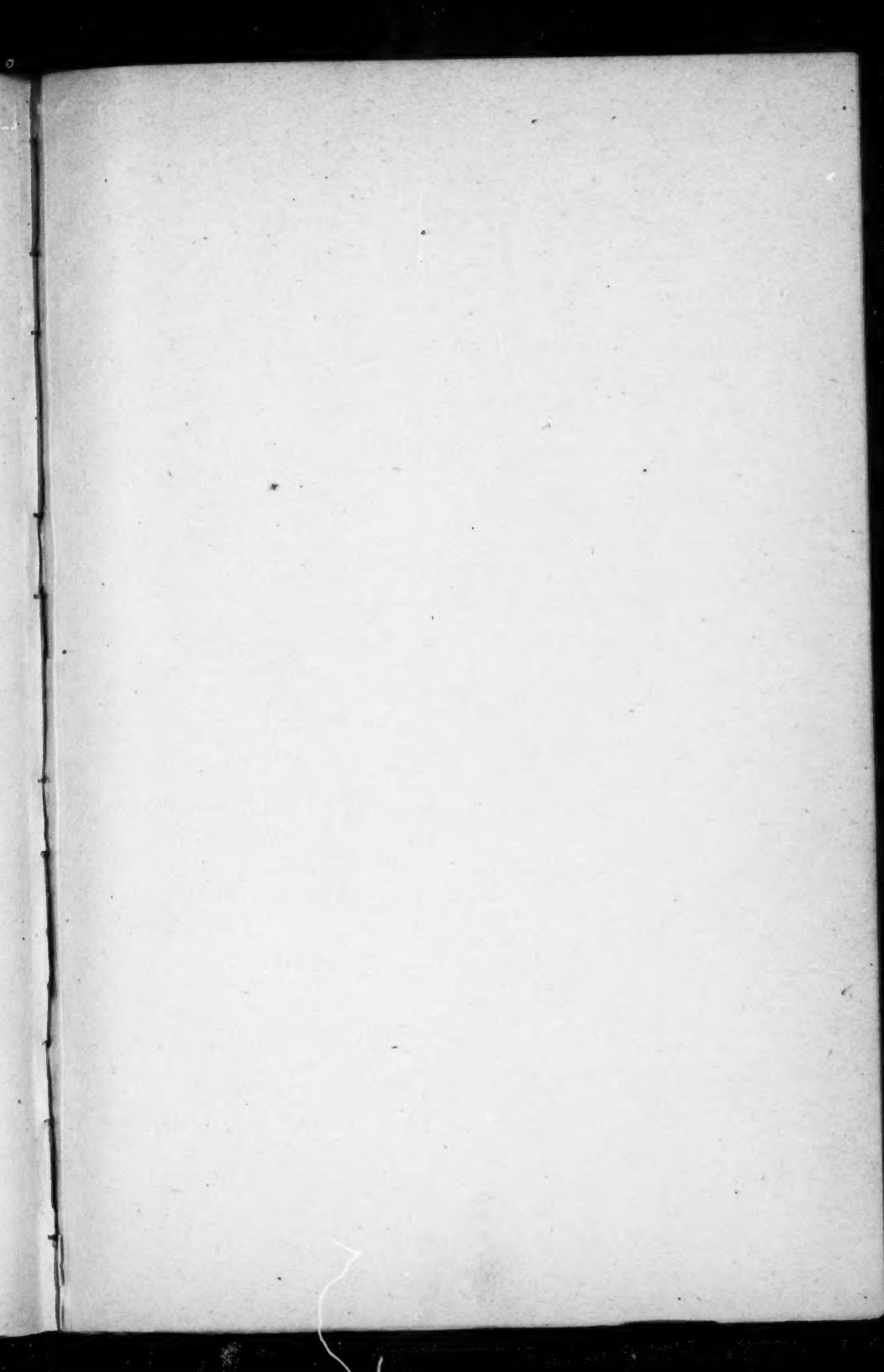
³⁰*Public Acts*, Michigan, 1917, No. 149.

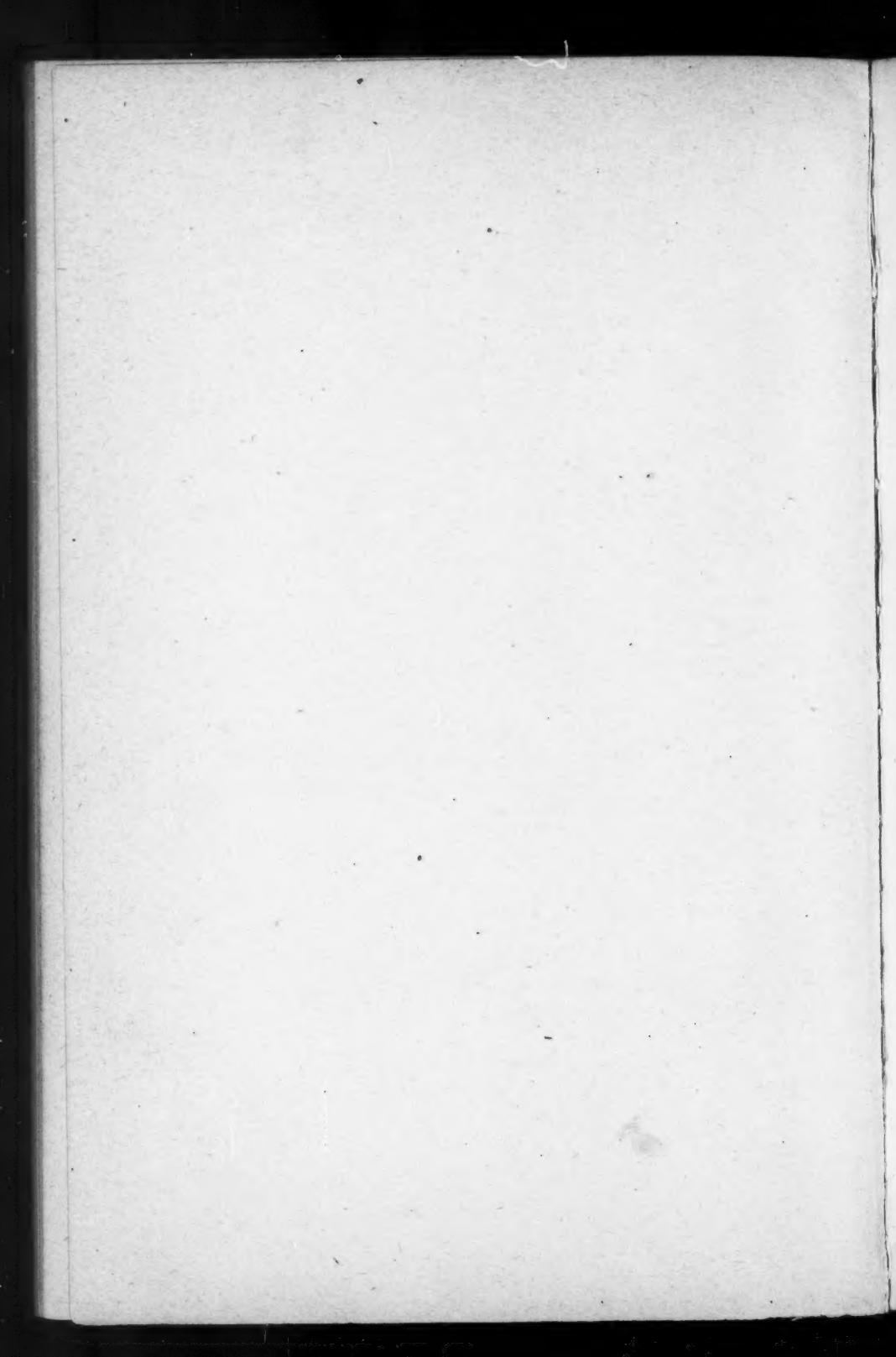
* * shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the township, ward or State in which he resides.³¹" This amendment in connection with an extensive act to provide for the holding of elections, secured for those who were absent from the State in war service, the privilege of exercising the right of franchise. *for absent soldiers*

The Forty-Ninth session of the Legislature of Michigan will be immortalized by its war legislation. The readiness with which it accepted the challenge of Governor Sleeper and the Congressional delegation to cooperate fully with the National Government; the businesslike method adopted in creating the War Preparedness Board; the peculiar foresight shown in providing for the defense of the State, together with ample provision for those most intimately affected by the war, created a patriotic enthusiasm throughout the State which was to make Michigan an important factor in the conduct of National affairs during the war.

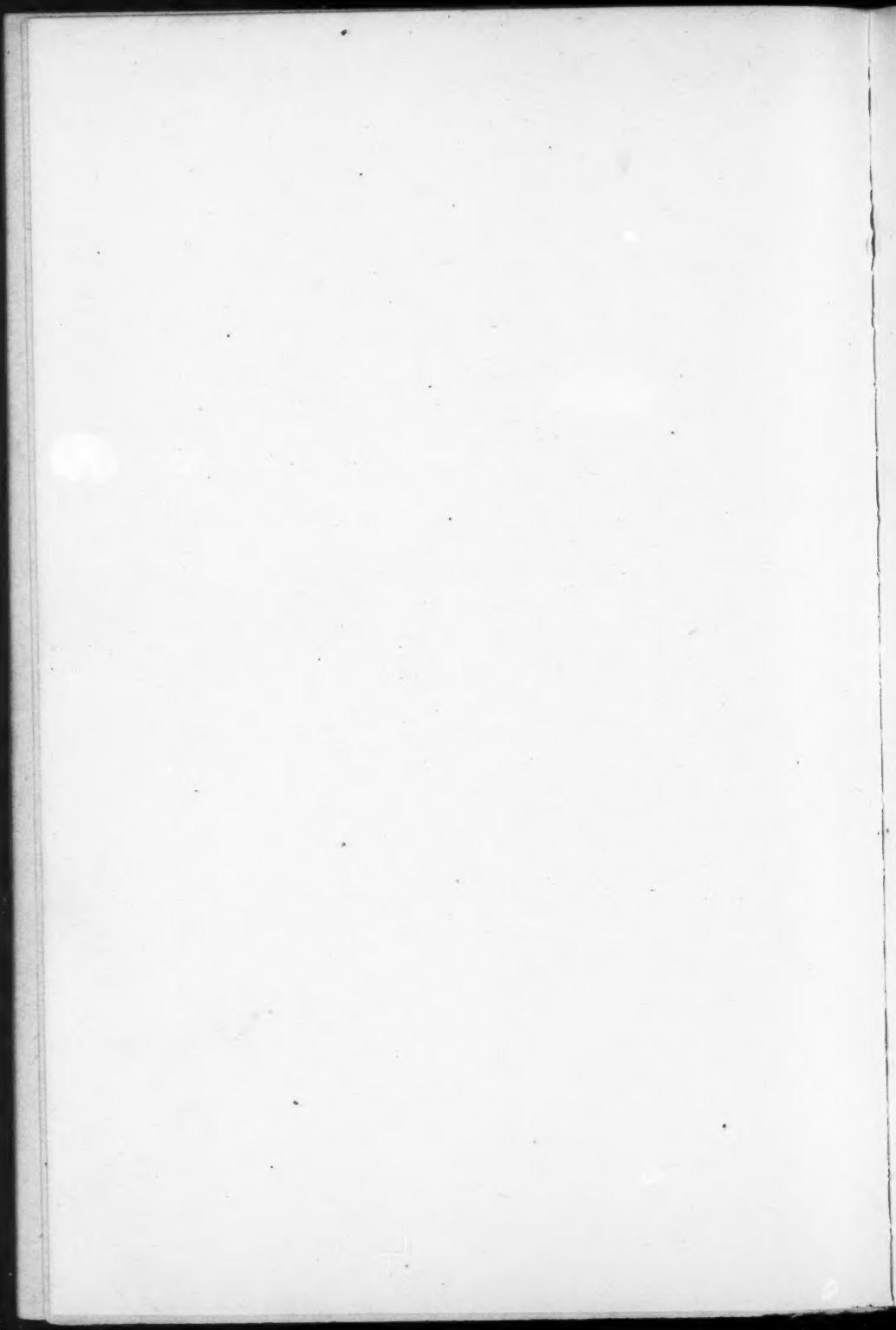
³¹*Public Acts*, Michigan, 1917, p. 938.







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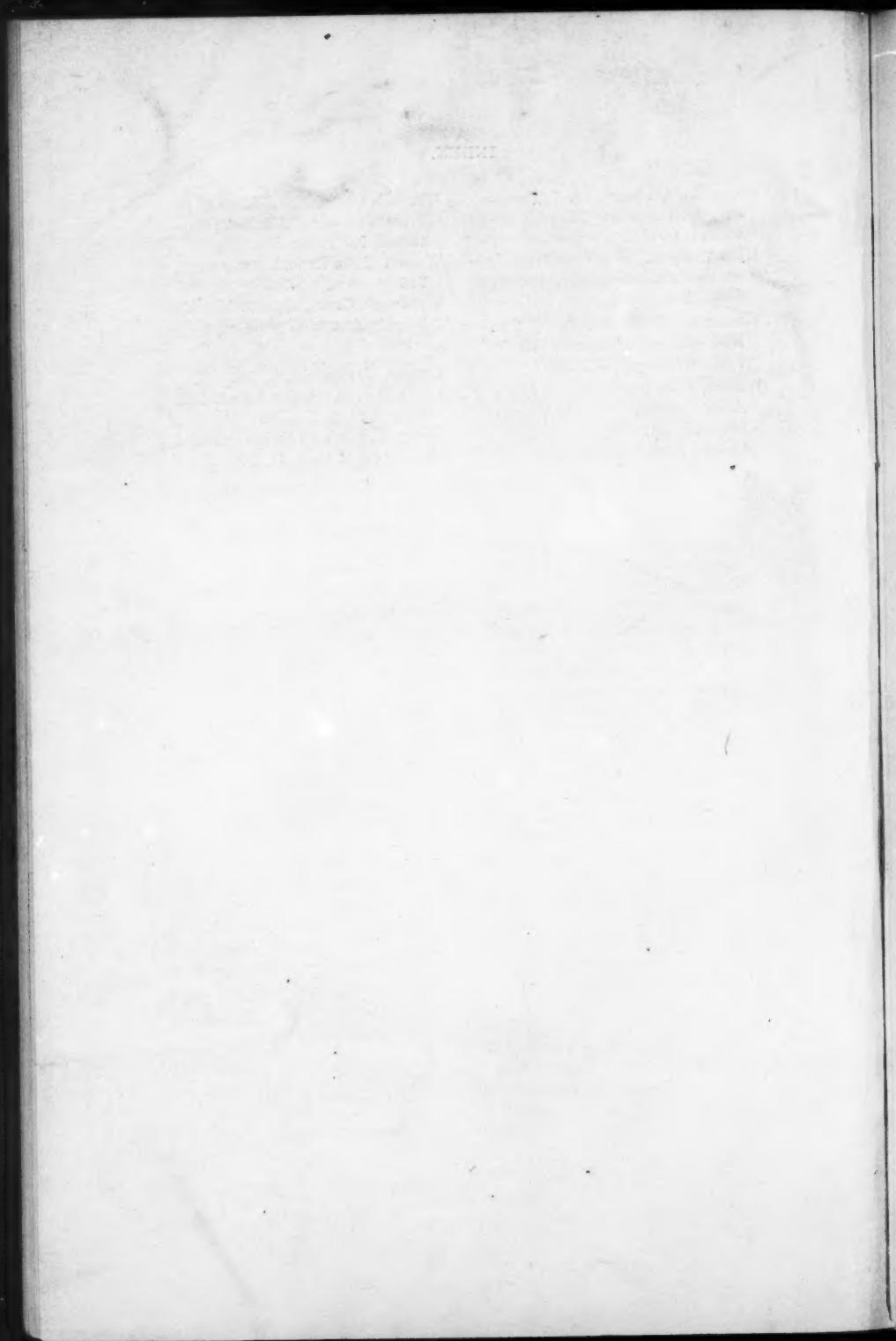
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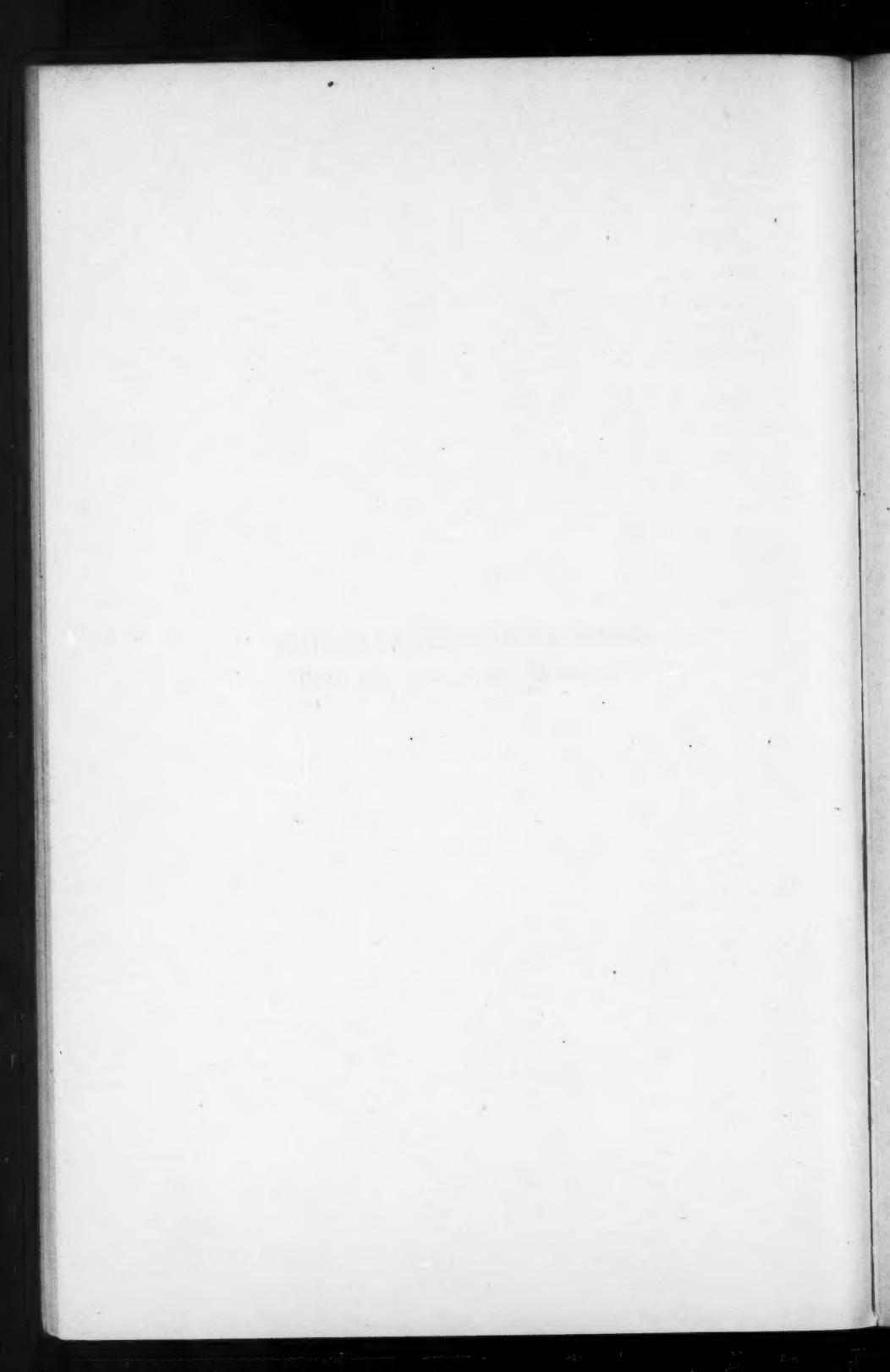
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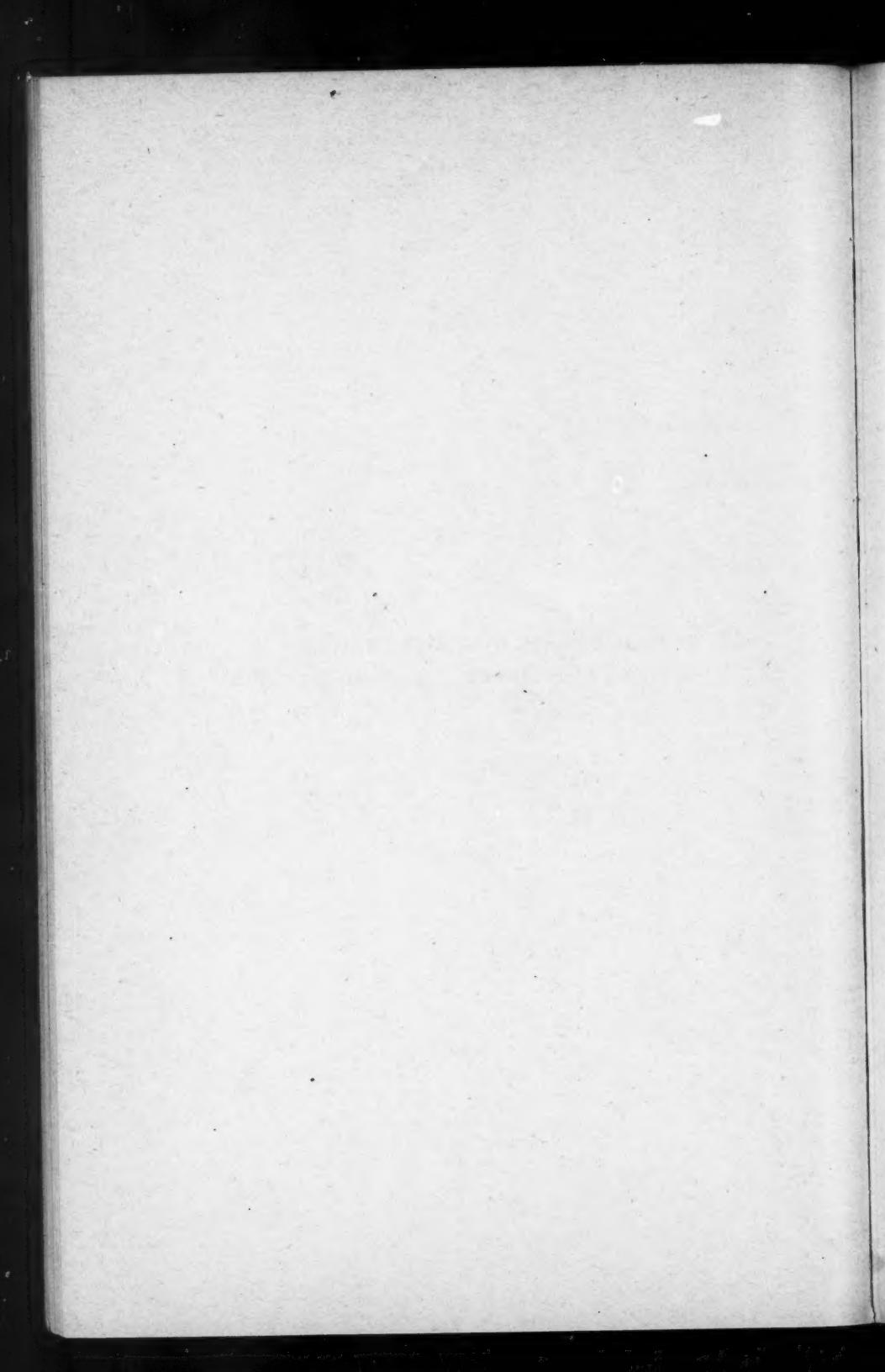
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